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DEMANDS OF THE RAILROADS ARE CALLED EXCESSIVE

Shippers' Representative Says Their Claims Are Three Billions More Than Total Par Value of All Their Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Railroad managements of the United States, in asking for a return based on their so-called property investment "account" of $20,616,573,399, are placing the value of their properties at $3,000,000 more than the total par value of all their securities, according to Clifford Thorne, representative of the shippers, who spoke yesterday before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the railroads' proposal to raise rates.

Speaking of the book value of the railroads, he said: "I believe the facts which we shall offer will demonstrate that this amount is excessive by several thousand million dollars."

Mr. Thorne's Figures

Mr. Thorne presented figures to bear out his contention that an increase of 12.85 per cent) instead of the 19.46 per cent, estimated by the railroads, would advance rates sufficiently to enable them to earn 6 per cent on the actual value of their properties. If the entire increase were to be borne by freight traffic, the increase, he said should be 18 per cent, instead of 27.85 per cent, which the roads propose.

Discussing the means by which the railroad management reached their estimates of the roads' value, he said:

"The carriers have failed to make any allowance for depreciation. They have assumed that all their cars and locomotives, rails and ties today are brand new, right out of the shops. Such a method of appraisal is unjust, and has been specifically repudiated by the Supreme Court of the United States.

"This single item of accrued depreciation for the railroads in this case amounts to $995,384,881. Unquestionably this sum should be deducted from the base figure purporting to represent the value of the railroad properties.

Sum Greater Than Total Par Value

"At the present time railroad securities are selling much below par. But if we were able to raise them all up to par, to make them worth 100 cents on the dollar, and then, if we added $3,000,000,000 to that figure, we would have a sum equivalent approximately to the value used by the railroads in this case. In other words we are asked to consider the value of American railroads to be $3,000,000,000 greater than the total par value of all their stocks and bonds outstanding in the hands of the public!

"A rather interesting figure offered of record is the present market value of all the railroads in the United States. We have used the market quotations of all securities quoted and the par value of those not quoted. The computations cover more than 90 per cent of all the securities outstanding in the hands of the public and the ratio thereby secured has been applied to the balance. In this manner we have estimated that the present market value of American railroads is approximately $12,200,000,000. Contrast this with the value demanded by the railroads in this case, aggregating $20,600,000,000. They desire to add $8,000,000,000."

LEAGUE TO CONSIDER THE ALAND QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—The special correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" at Helsingfors states that it has been rumored there that a new Swedish note is expected on the subject of the Aland Islands dispute and that it would be in the form of an ultimatum containing a threat to break off diplomatic relations. The Foreign Office, however, declares that the origin of the rumor is unknown and is probably the result of the excitement reigning in Finland.

It is officially announced that Great Britain has brought the question of the Aland Islands to the notice of the League of Nations, and a meeting of the Council has accordingly been summoned for Friday, July 9, in London, to discuss this question.

English Entente Urged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—The newspaper "Hufvudstadblad," published at Helsingfors, contains an article by Felix Heikel recommending the closest possible cooperation with England, and declaring that, after the defeat of Germany, the British squadron in the Baltic is absolutely necessary to protect the freedom of the new Baltic states, and that Finland would do all possible to further Great Britain's naval interests in the Baltic.

SEAMEN IN CONFERENCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENOA, Italy (Friday)—The International Seamen's Conference on Thursday adopted a proposal for an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week for seamen on board ships by 17 votes against 13.

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Benedict Crowell, the Assistant Secretary of War, has resigned, the resignation to take effect on July 1, it was announced yesterday. In a letter to President Wilson, Mr. Crowell says his particular tasks in the department are now practically completed. The President's reply expresses appreciation of his services during the war, when he was particularly concerned with the munitions supply. Before becoming Assistant Secretary, Mr. Crowell was a major in the ordnance department.

CURIOUS SCENE AS REICHSTAG MEETS

First Reichstag of German Republic Opens Without Government Having Been Formed—No Business Is Carried Out

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The first Reichstag of the German Republic has held its opening session, which should therefore have constituted a notable event in the history of the German people and German parliamentarism. All it did demonstrate, however, was how little this nation yet realizes the change which has taken place, how ill-developed as yet is its political consciousness. After centuries of monarchial dictatorship the German nation is not yet awake to the fact that its career is now in its own hands. It showed this during the election by failing to decide, or even sufficiently apprehend, any great issue and the result was the state, bordering on a fiasco, into which the opening session of the first Reichstag resolved itself.

It is true the members' places were fully occupied, but there was neither program nor leadership; for the new Chancellor Constantine Fehrenbach had not succeeded in forming a government in time to meet the Reichstag, so that the ministerial benches were empty. So also was the President's chair, from which Mr. Fehrenbach has been promoted to the Chancellorship. It was filled eventually just when apparently nearly everybody was in doubt as to what was going to happen, by a bearded, bespectacled deputy, unknown to the great majority of his colleagues, who announced that the task had devolved upon him, owing to the fact that he "was the oldest member present."

The proceedings, which were quite formal, consisting of calling the roll, passed with only one incident. The name Mittwoch was read, followed by a moment's silence, broken when the Socialist leader George Ledefour shouted: "He is in prison; how can he be here?" The deputy in question is an Independent Socialist, who yesterday was sentenced to two years' fortress imprisonment for alleged treasonable propaganda

Though a complete list is yet unissued, it is now certain that the new government is constituted from three parties, the Democrats, the Center and the People's Party, though the utmost difficulty has been experienced in forming it. The most serious of these, cropping up at the last moment, was the refusal of the Majority Socialists themselves to support the vote of confidence. At first the Democrats refused to participate in the absence of such assurance, but apparently they have been persuaded on the understanding that the Socialists will not vote against the government, even though declining active support.

"Vorwärts," the organ of the latter, maintains it is the duty of all parties concerned to maintain the government on its legs, but at the same time it admits that its opponents ought not to throw it out of office unless they are satisfied they have something better to put in its place.

What it all comes to is that the new government exists merely because there must be some government through which Germany can be represented at the Spa conference. After that, everything will probably again be thrown into the melting pot.

Revised Cabinet List

BERLIN, Germany (Friday) — The revised list of members of the Fehrenbach Cabinet has been announced as follows:

Chancellor, Constantine Fehrenbach.
Minister of Justice and Vice-Chancellor, Charles Heintze.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Walter Simons.
Minister of Finance, Dr. Wirth.
Minister of the Interior, Mr. Koch.
Minister of Defense, Mr. Gessler.
Minister of Transportation, General Gröner.
Minister of Food, Andrew Hermes.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, John Giesberts.
Minister of Economics, Mr. Scholz.
Minister of the Treasury, Mr. von Raumer.

The portfolios of Labor and Reconstruction have not yet been filled.

DEMOCRATS DIVIDE ON LEAGUE AND MEN

Covenant Issue May Be Carried to Convention Floor—Name of Mr. McAdoo in Lead—Enforcement Plank Is Likely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Out of an atmosphere charged with uncertainty and productive of a thousand speculations and countless rumors wafted on every breeze from the Golden Gate, two definite facts, tangible and susceptible of proof, emerged yesterday, as the bulk of the delegates to the Democratic convention have arrived on the scene of action.

The first of these pertains to the hitch in the harmony plans of the Democratic chieftains, the spokesmen of Woodrow Wilson, who had arranged to iron out the differences of the Democracy in secret conclave of the Committee on Resolutions. With the arrival of anti-Administration leaders, it became apparent that, after all, the League issue is not to be lightly and smoothly disposed of and that a battle of serious proportions is developing, which will in all probability be carried to the floor of the auditorium to be finally decided by the assembled Democracy in the full light of day.

The second pertains to candidates. In the midst of big booms and little booms, claims and counter-claims for aspirants and favorite sons, the name of William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the United States Treasury, is kept to the fore by delegates and state leaders, who are unwilling to take his renunciation as final and who insist on his availability as the strongest Democrat available to lead the Democratic Party to victory.

Harmony Plans Upset

The first arrival to upset the harmony plans of Homer Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, who, on his arrival yesterday morning, let it be known in unmistakable terms that he was fully prepared to carry the fight on the League of Nations issue to the floor of the convention, if the committee on resolutions disregarded the action of the 23 Democratic senators who voted for reservations to the League of Nations plan on the final roll call.

William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State, the "Warwick" of the Democratic Party, is due here and will make common cause with the Massachusetts Senator in an effort to wrest the control of the convention from President Wilson and his lieutenants on the issue of the League of Nations, the cause which dominates the platform so far as the President is concerned.

Senator Walsh on Treaty Issue

"It would be suicidal for the Democratic party to stand with the President on this issue," said Senator Walsh, "I do not believe that the League of Nations should figure as an issue in the campaign. I am in agreement with Colonel Bryan that the treaty should be accepted with the Lodge reservations, and, whatever may be the publicly expressed view of the Democratic members of the Senate, privately they are in agreement with this position. If it had not been for the fear of breaking with the President and his leadership on this question, the Democrats of the Senate would have ratified the Treaty with reservations."

The indications are that no plank endorsing the President's stand will satisfy Bryan-Walsh "Irreconcilables" on the resolutions committee, and the indications, therefore, are that a minority report is inevitable and that Mr. Bryan and Senator Walsh will wage battle for their views in the Democratic citadel. The outright "Irreconcilables" are bound to be defeated ultimately. This battle threatens to become spectacular and to throw the "liquor" fight entirely into the background.

Convention Declared Dry

Despite the turbulence and vociferation of the wet squadrons, it now is definitely ascertained, if there ever was doubt of it, that the Democratic convention is dry, dry to the extent of declaring for law enforcement, though not dry to the extent demanded by William Jennings Bryan. The arrival of Western delegations has dampened the ardor of the Eastern wets.

"If the Democratic Party wants to lose every state west of the Mississippi River and make sure of it, all they have got to do is to put a wet plank in their platform," said a Western Senator, who is a member of the resolutions committee.

As stated, the outstanding feature of the situation, as far as candidates are concerned, is the persistency with which the supporters of Mr. McAdoo hold on to his candidacy and his availability. Though this sentiment is disorganized and undirected, a canvass of assembling delegates clearly indicates its strength and its possibilities. The McAdoo supporters declare that they fully accept his sincerity in refusing to become a candidate, but insist that the "logic of the situation" and his personal qualifications for the Presidential office point to him as the most available man for the nomination. Though leaderless, the sentiment is spontaneous, wide-spread and is believed to be capable of mobilization at the right moment during the progress of the balloting.

Mr. McAdoo and the "Dark Horses"

At the present moment William G. McAdoo looms much larger than the entire stable of "dark horses" who prefer to play the role of favorite sons. As stated in several dispatches dealing with the intentions of President Wilson toward the nomination, there is not a little evidence forthcoming to show that he desires it or expects it and a canvass of the sentiment of dozens of prominent delegates corroborates the view that the President could not secure the nomination for himself, whatever influence he might exert in the selection.

There were rumors that the President would favor a man of the type of John W. Davis, of West Virginia, United States Ambassador in London, who is to be put in nomination as a "dark horse." The weakness of Ambassador Davis is that he is not well known either to the delegates or to the voters constituting the democracy. To this extent his isolation from party politics and the bitterness of recent months, while in some respects an advantage to a statesman, is viewed by many as a serious liability to a candidate and the Democrats are looking for the latter.

FAILURE OF FRENCH POLICY IS CHARGED

Aristide Briand Declares Oil Areas of Middle East Have Been Uselessly Sacrificed—Favors Amity With Turkey

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—The most notable feature of the great debate on the foreign policy of France in the Chamber of Deputies was the explanation of Aristide Briand, former Premier, today upon the accords of 1916 between England and France. Discussion ranges over every aspect of the foreign relations, but the most serious criticisms recently have been with regard to the alleged surrender by Mr. Clemenceau of the French rights in the Middle East and a continuation by Mr. Millerand of the policy of concessions to England, notably in respect of Mosul and Mesopotamia.

Mr. Briand, at the tribune, declared that, when he was chief of the government, he defended the French interests in the East. The breakup of Turkey was then foreseen, and France, without any imperialist idea, felt that she could not disinterest herself in the affairs of the Syrian and other peoples.

An accord was drawn up with England, giving Palestine and Mosul, where are important oil fields, to France. France has abandoned her claims. What has she received in exchange? He regretted that there was no continuity of policy, subsequent governments having undone the work of their predecessors.

The negotiations for the Turkish peace had been lamentably slow and were responsible for the many difficulties with which the Allies were now contending. The attitude toward Turkey had been hesitant and changing for 18 months, sometimes being favorable to Turkey, sometimes unfavorable. While France vacillated, the British installed themselves on the territory. The speaker contended that France should not have surrendered Palestine and the petroleum of Mosul should have been preserved. It was not possible for France to leave Cilicia.

Mr. Briand continued to argue that Turkey should be allowed to exist, and whatever concessions were granted should be understood as coming from French influence. The accords of 1916 gave France at least the possibilities of discussion and exchange. "I see what we have given," he cried, "you do not see what we have received. In a few years you will see what others will make of Mesopotamia and Palestine."

Yesterday Mr. Millerand was far from being explicit on the French policy in Cilicia and Syria. The comment this morning is that, though the Chamber is content for the moment, it will not be content for long. While ministers are silent, guns speak.

The first official communiqué of the new war appears this morning. At present hostilities are between the Greeks and Turks, but the French feel that they may easily spread. How is it, asks a typical criticism, that, while France was seeking to renew the armistice with Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader, to assure peace in the Orient, permission has been given to the Greeks to fight the Turkish Nationalists. This question must not be taken as unfriendly to Greece, but only as pointing out the lack of clear policy. There is wanting a consistency in purpose and logic in direction.

With regard to Russia, Mr. Millerand again affirms the intention of refusing all political relations with the Moscow Government, though he is less hostile to commercial negotiations.

PROTECTING FORMER KAISER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Secretary of the Interior has decided that a certain region over Doorn, where the former Kaiser resides, the limits of which are designated, must be avoided by all machines other than Dutch military aeroplanes.

NO PLEA BY ALLIES FOR DEBT RELIEF

United States Has Not Agreed to Defer Payment, as Reported—Ability of Debtor Nations to Meet Obligations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Allies have made no proposal to the United States for cancellation of their debts to this government, and no request that payment be made contingent upon the payment of reparations by Germany to them, it has been authoritatively stated here. Neither has the United States agreed to the deferring of payment on the allied debts, further than of interest payment, pending the termination of negotiations for the funding of demand obligations, held by the Secretary of the Treasury, into time obligations.

Whether the reports emanating from Europe regarding cancellation of debts and other phases of settling obligations incurred during the war are instigated for the purpose of learning what the United States views on the subject may be or whether they are mere rumors, is not fully understood, but, in any case, no communication on the subject has been transmitted through official channels.

Deferred Interest Payments

The United States Government has no authority, outside of congressional action, to accept any deferment of debt payments from the Allies. The Secretary of the Treasury, in deferring the interest payments on certain of the debts, is acting within limitations under the loan acts of Congress, under which the maturity of the loans must not be extended beyond the time of maturity of the corresponding Liberty Loan issues, and the rate of interest on the foreign loans must not be less than the interest paid by the United States on corresponding domestic loans.

It has been pointed out that it would be rather inconsistent on the part of the Allies to expect Germany to pay from $30,000,000,000 to $40,000,000,000 if they could not pay $10,000,000,000. The opinion has been held in the United States that these countries are going to recuperate more quickly than had been supposed, and are going to be able to pay their debts. What they owe the United States has nothing to do with what Germany owes them, the loans having been made before there was any question about German indemnity, although, of course, their ability to pay would depend to a certain extent upon what and when they could collect from Germany.

In Case of Payment In Goods

If these countries pay the United States in goods there enter more complications. The $10,000,000,000 that the Allies owe the United States will amount with interest to about $20,000,000,000, payable in from 20 to 25 years. That would mean that the United States, within that time, would have to import goods to that amount more than it exports. It would mean a decrease in efficiency production and an increase in extravagance and consumption unless the only other possible way is adopted, that of the American investor investing that amount of money in railroads, mines and other development in some other part of the world.

Of course if this country were at war with another country, that rule would not apply, and it might, under certain conditions, be a good thing to have these debts. At any rate, it is not expected that the United States would give them up without a quid pro quo.

Ability of Nations

England, it is assumed, can and will pay. France and Italy will have some difficulty. France is prosperous, but the government is not yet receiving enough taxes to be self-supporting. French investors, however, hold in foreign investments about 45,000,000,000 francs ($9,000,000,000 at the par of exchange.) About one-third of those investments were in Russia and the Balkans. Russia has raw materials, and can pay some day, while Italy has labor to export.

When Russian resources are referred to, potential resources are meant, for the United States is not putting much faith in the stories of enormous deposits of wheat and other supplies available in Russia now.

It has been stated that the reason why it was desired to have the United States represented at the Brussels conference was because of the probable discussion of this debt question, but the latest reports are to the effect that this will not be discussed at Brussels at all, because by far the greater proportion of the governments sending representatives have nothing to do with the debts between the Allies and the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury has taken the position that he will not deal with a combination, but only with individual countries.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Scene of Greek operations

Map shows Philadelphia and Salikli (east of Smyrna), where the Turkish Nationalists have been defeated by the Greeks

POLISH SUCCESS CLAIMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland (Friday)—The Polish general staff announces: "On the northern front our troops made further progress between the Dvina and the Beresina Bolshevist brigades by means of a bold crossing of the river. A regiment of cavalry deserted to our side. In the Ukraine our troops surrounded the enemy's fourth cavalry division and made prisoners of the staff and 800 men, several guns and 800 wagons were also taken. North of the Dniester the Ukrainian troops defeated the Bolsheviki and captured a large quantity of war matériel."

SITUATION AT VALONA CALM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—A telegram from Valona states that the situation remains calm. Warships continue to bombard the insurgents' camps, while aeroplanes bomb their massed troops. The correspondent of the "Idea Nazionale" reports that the Italian flag still flies over Tepeleni, where, it is presumed, two Italian battalions, who were in the village, are still besieged.

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CAMPAIGN OPENED BY GREEKS AGAINST NATIONALIST ARMY

Turkish Retreat Cut Off in Asia Minor Operations — Large Captures of Men and Guns in Wide Encircling Movement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Greek legation in London has received the following communiqué from the Greek army headquarters, dated Thursday:

"The thirteenth division started on Wednesday an attack against Salikli. Our troops occupied Salikli on Wednesday at 6:30. Mermereh Lake Pass was taken by assault by our troops. The regions of Mermereh and Salikli were cleared of all enemy forces. A column of our cavalry advanced at 5 p. m. in the direction of Koilan. We have taken a number of guns and prisoners."

The embassy also informs the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that a later message from General Baraskevoboulos, commander-in-chief of the Greek forces at Smyrna, states that the encircling movement was successful in decimating the thirteenth Turkish army at Philadelphia on Thursday night, the cavalry cutting off the retreat. General Akir Bey succeeded in escaping, but the troops, amounting to 8000 killed, wounded, and captured, were encircled. Large quantities of supplies were taken, including food, locomotives, rolling-stock and munitions, and Greek forces are now established 10 kilometers east of Philadelphia.

Review of Operations

British Naval Units Engaged—Georgia's Peace With Azerbaijan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Greek operations against the Turkish Nationalists, east of Smyrna, have begun, and some progress is already reported. No serious operations are, however, reported from the Ismid area, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns on high authority, and since June 15 the Nationalists have confined themselves to sniping and attempts to interfere with the Ismid-Scutari railway.

British naval units have been engaged on several occasions, a Turkish battery being silenced on June 16 northeast of Ismid by fire from the sea, the Nationalist headquarters in a cloth factory six miles southeast of Ismid, being demolished by 15-inch shells. As a result of the shelling and the aircraft raids, the Nationalists are believed to be disinclined to resume their attacks. All along the shore of the Sea of Marmora it has become impossible for British officers to land at coast ports owing to the Nationalists' attitude and the blowing up of the guns of the forts on the south side of the Sea of Marmora has had to be undertaken with all the secrecy and surprise associated with operations in time of war.

Further east, in the Caucasus, the situation is less disquieting. The text of the peace treaty between Georgia and Soviet Russia, signed on May 7, has been published. The treaty gives the province and town of Batum to Georgia, but contains clauses which may possibly compel Georgia to attempt to evict the Allies. The strategic frontier laid down by the treaty is regarded as unfavorable to Georgia and the treaty is being denounced as bringing about veiled subjection of Georgia to Russia.

Peace between Georgia and Azerbaijan was signed on June 12, and the treaty establishes a neutral zone between the two countries. Differences between the two states regarding Zakataly are to be settled by arbitration. In Azerbaijan there have been numerous Tartar risings against the Bolsheviki, which have been ruthlessly suppressed. The situation in South Russia, where General Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevist leader, is continuing his offensive operations north of the Crimea, is obscure, but the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that he has extended his hold on the eastern bank of the Dnieper River northward as far as Balka, 35 miles southwest of Alexandrovsk.

Up to June 13, General Wrangel had captured 8000 prisoners, 30 guns, 200 machine guns and quantities of grain. On the Polish front there is no appreciable change in the situation on the northern sector. In the southern sector the Poles are fighting rearguard actions in the vicinity of the River Teterev, but the Bolsheviki have not made the progress anticipated.

In the extreme south the Bolsheviki have clearly advanced 60 miles since June 14. The Poles have been driven back as far as Shmerinka.

In Mesopotamia, 100 Arabs attacked defenses in the Mosul area on the night of June 16-17, but were repulsed. The garrison of El-Kajim on the Upper Euphrates has now been withdrawn, and Anah is now the most advanced point held by the British.

GERMAN OFFICIALS IN JAPAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

TOKYO, Japan (Thursday)—Fifty-one German consular and diplomatic officials have arrived here.

SINN FEIN HOMES RAIDED IN IRELAND

Series of Outrages Reported From the South—Troops With Machine Guns Gain Control of the Londonderry Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—There was considerable sniping in Derry during Thursday night and troops brought up machine guns and played with searchlights from a destroyer in the harbor on the city and waterside. Firing was resumed at 5 o'clock on Friday morning, but the military have the situation well in hand.

As if to direct the attention of the country to its southern coast line, a series of outrages, directed against the Sinn Feiners, has developed in County Cork, several homes being raided by armed men.

While the railway situation remains as before, meetings of Belfast branches of the National Union of Railwaymen passed a resolution pledging support to the government and offering to handle munitions and troops.

The official number of casualties in Derry is given as only 16, but it is thought that many more have occurred.

The soldiers on Thursday made effective use of an armored car, on which Lewis machine guns were mounted, in dealing with snipers throughout the city. The city gas supply ceased on Thursday morning, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, and bread, milk, and provisions are becoming difficult to obtain.

Arthur Griffith, a Sinn Fein leader, has announced that rioting has been planned and directed by Unionist leaders, in collusion with persons of eminence in England, and with servants of the English Government in Ireland. This has been officially denied from Dublin Castle.

About midnight on Thursday, firing became intense and searchlights from a destroyer in the harbor played on the city and waterside with the object of locating the men engaged. A heavy rainfall during the night caused a lull, but firing was resumed on Friday morning. One officer in charge of troops said that "things were pretty hot during the night," many looters being about, who were dispersed by the soldiers.

Cornelius Crowley, a prominent Sinn Feiner, was killed in his father's house at Bantry, on Friday morning, by disguised and armed men. About the same time the shop and dwelling house of David Othamoney, a merchant who was also a well known Sinn Feiner, was set on fire by petrol and bombs, completely destroying the premises. The residences of Raphael Keyes, John Cotter, and Hohn Lehane, were raided on Thursday night by armed men. Lehane's place was set on fire and destroyed, while the others were badly damaged.

The home of J. Downey, a Sinn Feiner who was recently elected chairman of the Bantry Board of Guardians, is said to have been burned down on Thursday night. Consternation prevails in the town and district.

With the exception of an early morning train to Ennis, no train left Limerick, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed. Armed police remained on the platform all day claiming the right to travel, but the drivers and guards refused, and about 30 guards and drivers were suspended through the day.

Constable Michael Horan of the Tyrone police force was killed in County Tipperary on Thursday, where he was on temporary duty. Hundreds of letters threatening people who have offended Sinn Feiners on June 29 are said to have been received, and the necessary precautions are being taken.

The Dublin County Council, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, passed resolutions on Thursday acknowledging the authority of Dail Eireann, the Sinn Fein Assembly.

MEXICAN MINISTER TO GERMANY NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Embassy in Mexico City reported yesterday that Balbino Davales has been designated Mexican Minister to Germany and that he would leave Mexico City today for Berlin, going through the United States.

EFFORTS TO RAISE BOYCOTT ON HUNGARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The International Confederation of Trade Unions has received a request from Hungary, through diplomatic channels, to delegate its secretary to proceed to Vienna in order to negotiate with representatives of the Hungarian Government concerning the raising of the boycott. In response to this request, Edo Fimmen will probably start for Vienna this week.

Asked what he thought would be the outcome of the negotiations, he declared: "If I did not think the negotiations might be a basis for raising the boycott, I should not go." He added that the boycott had nothing whatever to do with the policy of Hungary, beyond putting an end to the White Terror and thus freeing the way for development of the Hungarian Labor movement.

From German sources it is learned that two methods are indicated whereby the cabinet crisis, brought about by the resignation of the Hungarian Government, may be solved; first, that Count Apponyi may form a new cabinet offering the office of Foreign Minister to Count Andrassy and selecting for other offices the most suitable politicians, irrespective of party; second, that Mr. Rubinek or Stephen Szabo may form a cabinet, basing its constitution on the old coalition between the small landowners and the Christian Socialists.

STUDY OF BIOGRAPHY HELPED CANDIDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the "literary letter" on the book page of The Christian Science Monitor of June 23, "Q. R." proposed to Senator Warren G. Harding that he publish in his paper, The Marion Star, an article on "Books that Have Influenced Me, and Why." Reading this, Senator Harding said: "I have been more inspired and more influenced in my political life by an extended study of the biography and state papers of Alexander Hamilton than by any other books, and the only time that I ever lectured I devoted my efforts to that subject."

Reading "Q. R's" paragraph, in which he quoted Senator Harding as having said, before the final ballot at Chicago, that he would rather make up the first page of a newspaper than be President, the candidate said that he would not revise that remark in the light of what had happened since, or of what he looked forward to in the future.

"I would rather make up a good front page for an evening newspaper than anything in the world," he asserted.

The Marion Star is an evening newspaper.

CHICAGO ELEVATED WANTS 10-CENT FARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Permission to increase its fare from 8 to 10 cents is asked of the State Utilities Board by the Elevated Roads Company of Chicago in a petition which states that the company's net loss for the months of February, March and April was $119,581.90.

The petition is being opposed by representatives of the city's law department, who will try to prove that the company could prosper with the present rate of fare. An advance in wages given employees of the elevated system on June 1 is given as the chief reason for the petition.

Mayor William Hale Thompson has asked for large appropriations by the city to fight the increases in rates now being asked by public service companies. His Republican Party organization in its campaign for the nomination of candidates for state offices pledges itself to the abolition of the state utilities board, which was instituted under the administration of Gov. Frank O. Lowden.

CHILEAN NITRATE MINES TO REOPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — The opening of the famous nitrate mines of Chile by rail, and the elimination thereby of a 350-mile haul by sea, with loading and unloading of ships at either end, is announced as a matter of about 10 months, by the latest copies of the "Revista," of Valparaiso, Cile, received here. The Revista," which is a semi-official organ of the Chilean Government, says in part:

"The governments of Argentina and Chile are working together and advancing rapidly on the projected railroad from Salta, Argentina, to Antofogasta, the great nitrate port of Chile. This railroad, which engineers of both governments estimate can be completed within 10 months, will open to the markets of the world a vast mineral region in northern Argentina and eastern Chile which has never been developed because of inaccessibility and lack of transportation of products to market."

APPROVAL OF NOMINATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Friday)—The appointment of Prince Arthur of Connaught as Governor-General of South Africa is regarded here as a happy and well-timed stroke of policy, emphasizing the new status of South Africa as a sister nation to the United Kingdom. Remarkable tributes are being paid to Viscount Buxton, who is making a farewell tour of the country. He has been a very popular Governor-General.

ITALIAN STRIKERS RETURN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The railway strikers have returned to work unconditionally. Before the settlement was reached the anarchist leaders in Milan had conferences with Mr. Malatesta and shortly after the last meeting serious disorders broke out. The strikers erected barricades, round which fierce fighting occurred. In the course of the fighting three persons were killed and some 50 injured. Several arrests were made.

DEBT BONDS ORDERED ADOPTED

HARTFORD, Connecticut—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has been authorized by the Public Utilities Commission to acquire the gold debentures of the Providence Securities Company, amounting to $16,756,000, and to issue its own debentures for a like amount.

RESTRICTION PUT ON CAMPAIGN GIFTS

Republicans Set $1000 Limit—William Boyce Thompson and Theodore Roosevelt Discuss Issues With the Nominee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The young men, the forward-looking men and the fighting men will favor the election of Warren G. Harding as President of the United States, Col. Theodore Roosevelt said yesterday, after spending an hour discussing issues and methods with the Republican candidate. The other important pronouncement of the day was that by Col. William Boyce Thompson of New York, who also had a long talk with Senator Harding, after which he stated that $1,000 had been set as the limit for individual contributions to the campaign fund.

In a formal statement Colonel Thompson said:

"Senator Harding has said to me, as head of the National Ways and Means Committee, that he wants the financial side of the campaign in harmony with the policy of his preconvention campaign. The Senator spent least of any of the candidates in the pre-convention period, and takes especial pride in having it known that the major portion of his limited fund came through small contributions from neighbors and friends in his home town. He feels, and we all agree with him, that the necessary funds for the national campaign should be made up of small contributions.

Certain Expenditures Necessary

"Our policy is to adhere strictly to the proposal of receiving contributions in limited amounts. No one can escape the realization of certain necessary expenditures in carrying on a great nation-wide campaign. The Republican Party means to carry on an intensive campaign, in order to get back to government under the constitution, but it is not going to be a campaign that will commit the party to obligation to the moneyed interests or any other single or selfish interest in American life.

"Through my department there has been no contribution to the Republican National organization in excess of $1000, and we mean to go on with that limitation. There is to be no reliance on financial influence to restore the Republican Party to power. We hold a strong conviction that the sentiment of the country will bring the party back as an agency of popular government."

Colonel Thompson said he had been able to tell Senator Harding that Montana is for him. Colonel Thompson formerly lived in Montana, and has large copper mining interests there, although he now lives in New York. "He will have no trouble in the west," he said, referring to Senator Harding. "The westerners are for him. He is the kind of a fellow they are. All you have got to do is to look at Harding's face; then you're for him."

Colonel Roosevelt Sees Party Unity

After Col. Theodore Roosevelt, formerly a strong supporter of General Leonard Wood, had had his conference with the Republican candidate, he put his convictions into the following words:

"I had a most satisfactory talk with Senator Harding. His ideas on the policies of this country when he is elected President—I put it direct—and on the campaign for the presidency, are ones every young, forward-looking man will indorse in toto. In Senator Harding we will have in this campaign and after, a man who will represent and unite the entire party." Colonel Roosevelt said that under the leadership of the Senator they were going to put on their fighting clothes, meet issues squarely and roll up a big majority.

Almost all prominent Progressives have now indicated their intention to support Senator Harding, although he was the choice of the reactionary element for the nomination, which indicates that the opposing wings of the party are being eliminated and that the word "Republican" covers all.

Candidates to Confer

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gov. Calvin Coolidge will hold a conference at Washington with Senator Warren G. Harding on Wednesday at which plans for the Republican campaign will be discussed.

ITALIAN PREMIER STATES HIS POLICY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—Upon the reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, John Giolitti, the new Premier, delivered a long speech, in which he dealt with the program to be pursued by the government, mentioning that his policy would be to maintain friendly and cordial relations with the Allies, even with Russia, to introduce a modification of paragraph five of the Constitution, and the institution of parliamentary commissions to deal with the foreign policy, to which the Adriatic problem would be submitted, and also the question of absolute independence for Albania.

With regard to the interior policy, strict impartiality would be observed in the matter of the workers' organizations. Autonomy would be granted to certain provinces and financial reforms would be introduced. Mr. Giolitti said he would ask for exceptional powers to compel cultivation of wheat sufficient to meet the needs of the whole country, and declared that rigorous measures would be introduced to suppress speculation. Italy's debt, he said, now amounted to 95,000,000,000 lire.

There had been a loss of 430,000,000 lire on the posts and telegraphs, and the number of employees in these services would have to be reduced. A few new taxes would be introduced. The motor duty would be increased, and all war profits would be seized.

UNION OF RADICAL PARTIES REPORTED

Department of Justice Professes to Have Discovered Merger of Communists and Communist Laborites—No Arrests Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—New York State authorities have asked that the deportation of Robert Elia, an alleged alien anarchist, be stayed until they can present his case to the grand jury of Kings County, New York, and the request has been granted by Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Mr. Elia was held by the Department of Justice in the Park Row Building, New York City, with Andrea Salzedo, who jumped from a window and was killed. The Department of Justice accused him of complicity in the bomb plots of June 2, 1919, but the department did not proceed against him on the charge. Mr. Post, therefore, since he had no authority to hold the man indefinitely, ordered his deportation, Mr. Elia having admitted that he was an anarchist; but Mr. Post urged that if he had been involved in the bomb plots, deportation was not the remedy.

Mr. Post announced that the Department of Justice would be given an opportunity to have him brought into court on the bomb charge if it chose to do so.

Statement by Mr. Post's Office

A statement from the office of Mr. Post yesterday said: "The New York authorities have been advised that the case has been brought to the attention of the Attorney-General of the United States. Should the latter ask for Elia's indictment for complicity in the bomb plots and obtain such indictment, the alien will be delivered to the proper authorities, preferably upon the Attorney-General's indictment. In default of such action by the latter, Elia will be delivered to the New York authorities and in default of action by either will be deported."

The Department of Justice issued yesterday photostat copies of The Communist, said to be an organ of the United Communist Party of America, which, it is asserted, combines the Communist and the Communist Labor parties. According to the department, there was a secret convention of these parties in Chicago, at which the delegates met under assumed names and decided to merge the two parties. The Communist Labor Party was held to be legal by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and the Communist Party was held this week by Judge George W. Anderson of Boston to advocate nothing more than the general strike as a means of forcing political change.

Armed Insurrection Forecast

The photostat sheets given out by the Department of Justice contain the following paragraphs:

"It is through revolutionary mass action of the working class that the power of the capitalist state will be destroyed and the proletarian government established. At an advanced stage of the class struggle the capitalists realize the futility of other means and resort to widespread use of the armed power of the state. The capitalist government then functions openly as a military dictatorship. The workers must then answer force by force.

"The class struggle, which so long appears in forms unrecognizable to the millions of workers actively engaged in it, develops into open combat, civil war. The United Communist Party will systematically and persistently familiarize the working class with the inevitability of armed force in the proletarian revolution. The working class must be prepared for armed insurrection as the final form of mass action by which the workers shall conquer the state power and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The Department of Justice did not announce any arrests or other action against persons alleged to have taken part in the conference, though it was asserted that the department knew who the persons were and that the conference had been arranged from international headquarters in Amsterdam, Holland.

PRINCE AT NEWCASTLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEWCASTLE, New South Wales (Friday)—Wearing the badge of the Australian Returned Soldiers' League, the Prince of Wales on Friday visited Newcastle, the center of militant trade unionism and met with an enthusiastic reception. The coal miners showed marked cordiality, as well as other workers, particularly those employed at the Walsh Island Shipbuilding Yard and Broken Hill Steel Works. The Prince launched a cargo steamer at Walsh Island by raising a lever, shaped like a boomerang, which was later presented to him as a memento of the visit. Responding to a civic address, the Prince referred to the remarkable development of Newcastle, which possessed great shipping facilities and had the advantage of rich coal deposits.

FIXING OF DATE EASES SITUATION

Railroad Workers Thought Less Likely to Resort to General Strike, as a Result of the Labor Board's Announcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Likelihood of a general railroad strike was decreased yesterday by the fixing of a definite date for the announcement of the Railroad Labor Board's decision. Judge R. M. Barton, chairman of the board, gave out the following statement:

"It takes time and great care to formulate a decision which can be clearly understood and applied without practical difficulty. The board and all its forces are so engaged and are not losing an hour.

"The board will announce a decision on, and possibly before, July 20, 1920. This decision, when made, will take effect as on and of May 1, 1920."

Heads of the railroad brotherhoods, here for a conference to prevent a country-wide walkout, charged President Wilson with being the cause for the delay of nearly a year after the demands of the men were presented, and for the demoralization of the country's transportation service. They deny that the brotherhoods planned a general walkout to force a decision.

"The biggest walkouts have been in the east, where the outlaw unions have no organization at all," said Timothy Shea, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

"The men were impatient at receiving nothing but promises, and each local within the brotherhoods undertook to vote on the strike question locally.

"We have held our men back for three months, ever since the outlaw strike began. We have lost 60,000 men by revoking charters of unions which called walkouts. We could not hold the rest another week if the board had not promised us to announce its decision in the immediate future.

"Naturally definite announcement to the men that they will get a wage increase not later than July 20, and that it is to take effect from May 1, will do much to prevent a general strike on the lines. But the board would have done much better to have promised a decision before July 1. Three weeks and a half is a long time to wait in the present impatient temper of the men."

"There is no reason why the board could not have been ready with its award by July 1 at the latest," said William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. "The men are in no temper to wait longer for the board's action. The men would have quit at midnight tomorrow if the board had not set a definite date. It would have been impossible to hold them any longer. My organization has been waiting patiently for nearly a year, and are tired of dilly-dallying. The board's announcement ends all danger of a strike before July 20. What will happen when the award is made no one can prophesy."

JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ORGANIZES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Junior Chamber of Commerce held its first annual session here recently and arranged its permanent organization. The country was divided into four districts, a vice-president named to represent each of these, and St. Louis was chosen as the permanent headquarters. In future annual meetings all local chambers will be limited to one delegate to every 100 members, but at least two, and not more than 10, delegates will be seated. The dues of each local chamber to the national body will be $250 yearly. The minimum age limit is 18 and the maximum age was raised to 35 years.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee of three, headed by Clarence Howard of St. Louis, to foster the junior movement. A strong effort will be made to interest boys of high school age in the plan.

NEW WATER POWER COMMISSION NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, has been named chairman of the water power commission created by the water power bill signed by President Wilson after the adjournment of Congress. E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, and John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior, are also members of the commission.

It is explained that Mr. Meredith is named because of the connection of water resources with immigration and other agricultural activities, and that Mr. Payne is named because of the occurrence of water powers on public lands and national reserves. The Secretary of War, however, was logically the person for chairman, because the army engineers have always had jurisdiction over navigable streams and water powers.

The principal duty of the water power commission will be to pass on applications for water powers made by corporations under the terms of the act.

ZONING SYSTEM IN MILWAUKEE URGED

Protection of Residential Sections Against the Encroachments of Business Is Aim of Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—"Within six months, I believe, the common council will pass the zoning system ordinance, which will insure protection to permanent residence sections against encroachments of business," said Alderman William I. Greene, one of the earnest advocates of the zoning project, which has been given a decided impetus by the visit to Milwaukee of E. M. Bassett, of New York, an authority on the subject.

Mr. Bassett urged Milwaukee to provide a great thoroughfare by widening Cedar and Biddle streets to 200 feet. He said New York had been greatly injured in a business way because shoppers could not get into the downtown districts with their motor cars because of the congestion of traffic. Chicago, which similarly was troubled with congestion, would give millions of dollars for a 200 foot street, and so would New York. Mr. Bassett, in addresses before the City Club, the Rotary Club and the common council, praised Milwaukee for the control of her water front, which, he said, was the wonder of American cities.

CHICAGO TRIES TO INSURE COAL SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Warning by the city engineers that the water supply of the railroads may be cut off unless coal in sufficient quantities is supplied to keep the city water pumping stations in operation have been met by the railroads with offers to see that a reserve supply is built up.

The city requires about 1000 tons of coal a day to keep the pumping stations supplied, and the present coal shortage is leaving them with less on hand than at any time during the war or the railroad strike. Officials assert that there is plenty of coal in the railroad yards of the city, and that only the plan of the railroads for assigning cars to those operators who agree to furnish them with coal keeps the city from getting the required amount.

HUNGARIANS SEEK TO ENTER UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States commissioner in Budapest, Hungary, reports to the State Department that many Hungarians are calling at his office to arrange for emigration to the United States. The average number of such callers has been 255, and on June 21 the number was 1008. Hungarians who seek to come to this country will be required to obtain passports from the Hungarian Government, after which the commissioner in Budapest will refer the cases to the State Department at Washington for individual consideration. Admission to the United States, however, will as usual be determined by immigration officials at the port of arrival.

INFORMATION ON MEDICAL PLANS

Purpose of New Organization to Make Accessible Facts as to Any Attempts at Dictation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Steps have been taken recently to organize a a bureau to oppose medical dictation here, carrying on the work heretofore done by H. B. Anderson, formerly editor of the magazine, Medical Freedom, a publication of the National League for Medical Freedom. The object of the new organization, which will be called the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, is "to maintain a reference bureau for the purpose of collecting, classifying and rendering accessible and disseminating reliable information pertaining to the tendency toward medical dictation through laws, rules, and regulations ostensibly related to the subject of health."

"The board of directors is composed of three business men rather than of those connected with schools of healing," Mr. Anderson told this news office. "Any firm, person, corporation or organization in sympathy with the object of the bureau is eligible to membership on the payment of dues."

During the past year the office conducted by Mr. Anderson issued a number of bulletins and news letters on subjects relating to medical freedom, which have been used as a basis for articles in newspapers and magazines and have been referred to at a number or hearings on proposed measures relating to compulsory medical examination of school children. Soon the bureau expects to issue a book on the subject of "state medicine as a menace to democracy."

NATIONAL GROWTH IN DECADE DECREASES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The population of continental United States is estimated at 105,000,000 by J. A. Hill, chief statistician of the Census Bureau. His calculation is based on the combined populations of 1406 cities and towns for which statistics have been announced.

The increase over 1910 is placed at about 13,000,000, showing that the growth of the country has not kept pace with that of the previous decade. Almost complete cessation of immigration during the war is the chief reason assigned for the falling off in growth.

The aggregate population of the cities and towns on which the estimate was made is 41,029,354. This is an average gain of 26 per cent, compared with 35 per cent in the previous decade.

Among the cities whose populations have been further announced are: Fall River, Massachusetts, 120,465; Grand Rapids, Michigan, 137,634; Reading, Pennsylvania, 107,764. Their increases are as follows: Fall River, 1190, or 1.9 per cent; Grand Rapids, 25,063, or 22.3 per cent; Reading, 11,713, or 12.2 per cent.

SPANISH AIR ROUTES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—The cabinet approved a decree establishing aerial postal communication with Barcelona, Palmas, Malaga, Seville, Textuan, Larache and El-Arish on Wednesday. The government has also voted 500,000 pesetas for Spanish representatives who are taking part in the Magellan celebrations in Chile held in honor of the famous Portuguese navigator, Ferno de Magalhaes, who discovered the Magellan Straits in 1520 while in the service of the Spanish Government, and who was also the first man to explore the west coast of South America.

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"I will say a few words at random, And do you listen at random"

Joffre, the Republican

To those that understood in some measure the intrigues that went on in France and England before the great war and the motives and desires that inspired them, it is by no means surprising there should appear in France some of the books on that war that one sees from time to time. Nor can any student of military history be any more surprised at the sight of this writer and that giving General So-and-So the glory and taking it from another. These manifestations always appear after every war and are just as much part of its sequelæ as the birth-rate or the price of wheat. But I am sure that I am not the only one to observe that there seems to be a general, if not concerted effort to belittle the work done by Maréchal Joffre and to imply that had some one else been set in his place, things would have gone better. The work of Mr. Victor Margueritte is a case in point; "Au Bord du Gouffre" ("On the Edge of the Abyss") is written with a profession of laudable purpose which it would be discourteous to question were it a mere personal matter, but such this cannot be for anyone that knows even a little of the real meaning of the war. Nor can it be, when results are looked at in a large way and their value in any degree calculated.

Mr. Margueritte seems to quarrel with the fact by him alleged that neither by the Grand Etat Major nor by General Headquarters (G. I. S.), from 1875 to April, 1914, was any plan of concentration drawn up that was based on the possibility of a German invasion through Belgium west of the Meuse. The only chief of staff who had proposed such a thing was General Michel in 1910 and he had to give up his post. Finally the then General Joffre took the appointment on the condition that he have General de Castelnau as his assistant, and the final plan of concentration, ignoring the western Belgium front, was drawn up by Generals Dubail and de Castelnau, and Maréchal Joffre testifying before the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry denied that he knew of an initial plan of campaign; these were only "directives" that he carried in his head. So far we have only to deal with impersonal facts, but the following quotation from Mr. Margueritte's book, given by the London Times, will show why it is not unreasonable to suspect bias in an author using the tone that he does. Commenting on this portion of Joffre's testimony, he points out that Joffre had insisted in a speech made to a reunion of graduates of the great engineering and artillery school, the Ecole Polytechnique, on the need of having everything worked out to the smallest detail before the outbreak of war, "so that nothing had to be changed." Mr. Margueritte goes on and says that Joffre "in a little brochure, the sole writing that can be attributed to this immortal" later embodied this address. This is not the tone that one employs in serious military or political history, but is that of one who would arouse prejudice against another. The word "immortal" of course is one of usage and refers to Joffre's membership in the Académie Française, but it is not used with quite so innocent an intention; on the contrary, by a person unacquainted with its meaning it would be understood as pure ridicule and by a person familiar with what it meant would be understood in pretty nearly as derogatory a sense, taken in connection with the context. The Times reviewer, who takes a steadier view against the inference that Joffre is thus "condemned out of his own mouth," balances the fact that Mr. Margueritte "omits to say that Marshal Joffre handed in a written statement (no doubt redigé by a subordinate) which outlines the French plans."

It would turn this paper into one upon grand strategy and the human weakness of all general staffs were I to go more into the controversy, but one thing cannot be enough impressed upon the reader and that is that the military operations of the great war were inextricably bound up with political steps and their results upon the United States and the Allies, results that will not cease to reverberate for centuries to come. To flatter oneself that the war ceased upon November 11, 1918, is as childish and dangerous as to speak gravely of a "new Germany," and is in most cases merely mental self-indulgence. This being so, it is to critics of the school who think that the clock can be turned back, that it must be pointed out in all friendliness, most of all when they are Frenchmen, that in the United States men understand by France the great champion and exemplar of republican principles in Europe, itself a republican state, living by republican practices and helping others to adopt them. It was as the representative of such a republic that Joffre was sent to the United States and the instinct of the American people did not go wrong when it saw in him an honest man of great moral courage. It cannot for a moment be denied that at the time of Joffre's visit to the United States many did not understand the significance to America of the results of the Battle of the Marne—even today many seem ignorant of them, as they are of the protection given to the United States by England's fleet, but facts have great powers of penetration and one fact, at least, stands out and that is that it was Joffre who directed the operations in the Marne. He may have been lacking in many respects; he may have failed in this and that direction; he may have made a million mistakes before and during the war; but the fact remains that it was he, the republican generalissimo of the republican army of a republican state who did that which made people begin to hope a little.

If you are working out a problem of grand strategy from actual occurrences so that a watertight system of rules may be devised against the future, that is one thing. But to state explicitly that one leader did not do as well as he might and to impart a personal tinge to such criticism, is to prompt the loose thinker, of whom the tribe is numerous, to jump to the conclusion that somebody else might have done better, with the disintegrating effects on public opinion that always follow such criticism. For, as I said, the political, in its large and true sense, and the military, were inextricably bound together in the great war and probably so enlightened a man as Mr. Margueritte would be the first to admit as much. It is of the tragicomedy of human affairs that merit is passed by as easily as a ship in a fog and without much doubt, a great deal of what Mr. Margueritte has to say is perfectly just. The officer who is a political protégé is a figure not unknown in other countries than France, if that may be any comfort to Mr. Margueritte; some of the performances of the American War Department make the Walcheren expedition and the Crimean War shine with a dazzling brightness; let us be humble and humorous and admit this. But the Republic of France and what it represents, the republicans of France and what they have done, are great factors in the saving of liberty to mankind, and this liberty extends to thinking, the which is many times attacked and many times defended. There are some great figures that by the shift of circumstances not always easy of explanation, are seen ranged against liberty, while others defend it. Maréchal Joffre is a defender, and the American people know it now and will always know it. —J. H. S.

THE BLUE SKY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lecturing at the Royal Institution recently on the "Blue Sky and the Optical Properties of the Air," Lord Rayleigh said that it had been quite erroneously supposed that the blue of the sky was due to the presence of ozone in the medium through which it was observed. If that were so, he stated, the setting sun, as seen through a great thickness of atmosphere, would appear blue also, whereas it was well known that it was yellow. The luminous blue of the sky, the lecturer affirmed, was due to the scattering of light by small particles.

Lord Rayleigh said that a very good illustration was supplied by what are properly called sunbeams, but which were really small particles of dust in the atmosphere, through which the beams passed. What the articles were which produced the scattering of light, to which he had referred, was by no means certain, but the inference was that they were particles of oxygen and nitrogen in the atmosphere itself.

The lecturer made some interesting experiments to illustrate the fact established photographically, that the light of the midnight sky was polarized to some extent, and a laboratory experiment was shown on the screen and explained verbally to prove that even this slightly polarized light was blue. In spite of this, however, Lord Rayleigh considered that the presence of ozone in the atmosphere was definitely proved, and the fallacy to which he referred was possibly due to the color of its gas, which was blue.

An Unusual Mine

A coal mine which delivers its product in loads that travel over an aerial cable to the hold of a vessel is probably unique, as also is a coal mine within the Arctic circle sending out its coal to other zones during the brief summer season when the sea is unfrozen. Such a coal mine, says a writer in the Wide World (London), is now being operated by an American company on the island of Spitzbergen, and some 800 shiploads of fuel were exported during the open season of last year. The mine overlooks Advent Bay, and instead of driving their shafts vertically into the earth the operators have driven them almost horizontally into the side of the mountain, opening up a coal mine that extends three or four miles and produces fuel of good quality from galleries in which the temperature goes no higher than 42 degrees Fahrenheit and the prevailing cold makes the walls so firm that only occasional props need be left to support them. Everything used to develop this Arctic coalfield had to be brought from a distance, and the building material was landed from steamers and drawn to the site of the mine by ponies, who transported also the dynamite necessary to blast the permanently frozen ground in preparation for the foundation of the aerial cable-way and its machinery. Sixteen wooden supports carry the cable some 4350 feet from the mine to the pier that has been built for the coal steamers; and the work of the miners goes on in the mountain even when the island is ice bound and the pier runs out into a field of ice through which no vessel can reach it.

THE PRINCE OF STORY-TELLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD STEAM YACHT VICTORIA, OFF SANDY HOOK, NEW YORK—As I write this a circle of a dozen men, lounging in deck chairs a short distance forward, are gazing at a genial, weather-beaten face, illuminated by twinkling eyes and smiling cheeks, accentuated by white mustachios and a mere hint of a white goatee. Under the stout chin an upright collar parts generously, and against a stiff-bosomed white shirt a blue tie, dotted with white, dawdles carelessly in its bow, above a plain gold stud. There is a free sweep to the navy blue clothes, and the saving grace of a spot or two of dust on the white canvas shoes.

The dozen men laugh and shift in their chairs. The center of attraction swings out a hand and pokes his neighbor at the right.

"Ah say, Curry, that was a good joke now, don't ye think? And mind you, its pairfeckly thrue, pairfeckly thrue."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Stenographic sketch of Sir Thomas Lipton telling a story

Without warning he turned about in his chair and called to me:

"Did ye hear that one?"

Of course I had.

"'Twas told to me by the Queen hersel', and mind ye its pairfeckly thrue."

I said of course it was, and he turned back and raised his right palm to rub his left, the sure sign of another story to follow. The dozen men fixed their gaze upon him again. This time I listened. If he intended to cross-examine me as well as Curry, I had to.

In Burma

"I was one time in Burma. There was a great religious festival going on. They had hundreds of Buddhist priests there. One of the priests, as he marched by, gave me a steady look. He was a hard one, looked as tough as they make them. And he looked so hard at me that I looked him up later. Then he told me who he was. He was the boss of the whole show, the biggest priest in Burma. And what d'ye think that fellow's name was? . . . His name was Kelly!"

We all laughed.

"The biggest Buddhist priest of them all there in Burma," he continued, nudging Curry again. "And his name was Kelly. Think of that!"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Newspapermen "at work" with the Lipton party

He turned to me, as I had expected.

"Think what the Irish can do when they get started. Kelly, the biggest of them all in Burma. Wasn't that an extraordinary thing, now?"

I said yes, and was about to jot down the yarn more accurately than I have repeated it, when he had gone about again and started off on another tack.

This one was about a certain member of Parliament for Whitechapel, who used to keep two political committees at work on the same thing at the same time, so that when one got into jail for theft the work would still go on.

"Whitechapel's noted for its thieves, ye mind. He'd have two committees, so's one could be free at least."

The Next Story

Quick as thought he began the next story, embellishing it with a series of enthusiastic compliments for the Queen mother of Spain. From that it was but a step to a story about China, and before I had set it down against loss of detail he was landing for the first time at the Battery, New York City, a steerage passenger.

"And I remember I slept the first night in America at old Pat McCarthy's at 272½ Washington Street, with only six beds to the room."

We were in the midst of laughing at that, when the familiar "Ah say, boys," invariably proclaiming the advent of another story, rang out.

"Ah'll show ye a strange contrast to that. Ah say, Curry—where's Curry? Ah, there y'are. Come here, now, while I tell the boys how I come to the Battery the second time. Ye mind I had come in the steerage first time and slept at 272½ Washington Street, with only six beds to the room. A long time after that Commodore Taylor built a boat for the South American service and named it after me. He asked me to be his guest on her for a maiden voyage and I accepted. And when we came back they landed me in a launch at the Battery, where years ago I had come as a steerage passenger, and now I was coming off a boat named after me."

There were murmurs of interest. His gaze swung around the circle and fixed on Curry.

"Think of that, Curry. That's a contrast for you. The next time I arrived at the Battery, after I come there in the steerage, I was just off a boat named after me. Wasn't that extraordinary, Curry?"

Curry agreed that it was extremely extraordinary, and the story-teller began again at once, bringing his palms together in a reminiscent rub. He spoke of all the letters he might add to his name if he cared for that sort of thing, his refusal of a peerage, twice, his acceptance of knighthood only to please King Edward, and:

"I've scores of medals and badges. If I wore them all at once I'd look like a traveling pawnbroker."

The Pocket Case

Out came the little green leather pocket case. It came out, I noticed, two or three times a day, each time to reveal some hidden treasure. This time he drew out a wrinkled Confederate $50 bill.

"I've had that since the sixties," he began. "My southern friend here will tell you that's pairfeckly thrue. He came all the way up from Atlanta, Georgia, to spend the day with me. That was fine of him, wasn't it? He's been in my London home. He'll tell you I've got the finest collection of American things in England. He saw my collection of American flags. Didn't you? You see, he did. I have mementoes from everywhere and everybody. But I value this Confederate bill very highly. My friend here fought for the Confederacy. When I first came over here I lived in the South. Didn't you know that? You didn't? Curry, did you know that?—Oh, Curry, where are you? Ah, there y'are. O, ye did know that I lived in the South? That's why I value this bill so highly. And my good friend here, who came all the way up from Atlanta, Georgia, to see me."

From the leather case it was but a short reach to the pocket where was kept the silver case given to him by the Queen of England. He had told her that one presented to him by the King had been lost.

"And she sent me this one at once, saying it was one I'd value much more highly, because it was always carried by King Edward himself."

Many Stories

There were scores of other stories that day. One was no sooner ended than another was begun. Sometimes they seemed to overlap. A man of genial and always good-humored wit, princely in hospitality, wholly unpatronizing in its bestowal. The other morning we boarded this yacht almost before we got out of bed. As soon as we had shaken hands with him:

"Ah say, boys, how about a bit of breakfast? Curry, would you like a bite to eat?"

His tall, slightly bent figure is among us most of the time. When he doesn't eat with us he hovers around our chairs, continuing the running fire of story and comment. When the yachts, whose trial racing we came out here to see, are at work, he urges us to mount with him to the bridge, where the view is better. I remember one afternoon when, with a particularly good yarn to spin, he found only half of us on the stern deck with him. In a moment he was off, hurrying forward, and soon the rest came straggling along after him.

I believe that was the story about Kelly. It is a story dear to his heart. But he likes, as well as any, those actual experiences which prove that his aversion to "putting on swank" is correct.

Once he met a Scotch kiltie who had just visited our host's birthplace.

"Ye couldn't, not unless ye knew the gatekeeper of the lodge."

"What 's ailin' ye?" came the prompt reply. "It's only two rooms and a dure."

A Great Simplicity

There is a great warm simplicity about the man. His yachting record, though it has not yet brought him the one trophy he most desires, is an achievement. It is an achievement in perseverance, in true sportsmanship. We would confer upon him more titles: Ideal Host, Good Loser and, to use one he often confers on others, Fine Chap.

The soft crimson sun is setting in a mantle of gray. Against its receding rays I can see two tall masts rising toward the sky. They rise from hulls whose sleek green rests gently in the shining waters of the Horseshoe. Today those two craft flew like birds before the wind, with spinnakers ballooning and mainsails squared away. In the cockpit of one of them sat our host. Only once or twice did he sail close enough to wave his hand. He was having a great time. There would be things to tell the boys when he came aboard again.

His Hopeful Gaze

He is telling them now, while the craft upon which he hangs his hope for achieving this July what he has thrice failed to achieve before rests silently yonder. His gaze rests on her hopefully, while he intersperses bits of information about her fine sailing points that day, with repeated expressions of regret that we had had our dinner before he came back to have his with us. And tonight, all the way up to Victoria's mooring off the Columbia Yacht Club in the North River, we will hear more stories, more reminiscences. Curry will be nudged now and then, and we will all agree to everything our host addresses to us individually.

We gather around him somewhat like youngsters around their father. We might be said to sit on his knees. We find him at all times the best of good fellows. I know I am expressing the hope of all of us, Americans though we are, that when that green craft now resting over toward the shore finishes the last of the races off here in mid-July, she will finish in the lead. May our host's collection of cups be made complete. Then, when we challenge, may the American host to the English newspapermen, in English waters, be as genuinely hospitable as Sir Thomas Lipton has always been to us here.

THE COWBELL

On the fields of tall timothy hay slow ripples followed the gentle caress of the lazy breeze that September afternoon. Goldenrod swayed contentedly beside the winding foot path. Overhead a few white cloudlets in the blue sky loafed away pleasant hours. The world basked in all the warm, rich satisfaction of the harvests of autumn.

One sound lay upon the air. From the bottom land at the foot of the hill drifted up the slow tunk, tink, tunk of the bells of grazing cattle. It belonged in the mood of the afternoon, was of it, in it, through it, as were sunlight and rippling hay.

Many times have I listened to the song of the cowbell. Go to the hilltop in the sunset, when soft shadows are coming to nestle in the valleys and the dark pines stand motionless and reverent in the hush. And then up out of the darkening valley rise the friendly notes of cowbells, honest and comforting and human. By some simple magic of their own they strike the perfect note of comradeship to dispel the sense of strangeness and insignificance which the skies' majesty inspires.

"It's all right," they say. "We're here. You know us. The grass is tall and sweet in the valley and life is good. Life is good."

The cowbells sing only to an understanding ear. They do not call their message to every chance listener, for there are those who do not like their sound. Once my brother, a confirmed city dweller, visited the farm. We put him in the choice guest room, overlooking the eastern pasture, where, a quarter of a mile from the house, the cattle grazed through the night. Next morning he complained:

"Your silly cows kept bang-banging on their tin bells all night."

It's all in the point of view. He reminded me of another visitor.

"Those whippoorwills," poor Dunk complained, "they sat in the trees outside my window and nearly ragged me all night long."

Yet for those who know, magic is in the friendly bells. On a hot, dusty summer noon, the tink-tunk is in drowsy and calming tune with the rest of the world; in the dark of a freezing January evening their music in the lantern-lighted, shadowy barn is all warmth and cheer and cozy comfort. Cheery they always are. They tell of friendliness, and of the job in hand.

Of all times I have heard their song, I like best to remember one August night. It was stiflingly hot where I slept in my tent in the field, hot with the sultriness that breeds big storms. In the small hours of the morning I was awakened by the flapping of the canvas and the sqeaking and groaning of the guy ropes. Thunder was muttering in the distance. I tightened all the ropes, and securely lashed down the flaps. A drop of warm rain fell on my face as I looked up at the solid black of the heavens.

I had scarcely gone inside when the storm fell. With swish and rush of water, the wind drove against my shelter, drumming a higher and ever higher note on the taut canvas. Deafeningly the thunder crashed and crashed again, till the ground shook and trembled beneath me. The little tent no longer flapped; it tugged and strained like a living thing in the storm's mad grasp. Once the flaps stretched apart just as the lightning flashed the world into daylight brightness, and I caught a glimpse of frantic trees tossing above pastures that ran inches deep in water.

Like a monster the gale lay clutching hands on the frail canvas walls and battered them till ropes whistled. But still they held.

Endless hours dragged away. Little by little the fury lessened, till only an occasional raindrop pattered down. At last there was quiet. The baffled demon roared away over the hills. A startled world lifted its head and breathed again. I threw open the flaps to let in the cool night breeze, and cast an eye over drenched fields, sweet-smelling and delicious in the wet air. And as I stood in the doorway there stole through the night the faint, distant song of the cowbell. Tink, tunk, tink-a-tunk! Clear and gentle and silvery-true it sang. Tunk, tink-a-tink-atunk! the cheery notes reassured the world. Peace was ours again.

DRURY LANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The famous Drury Lane Theater, which has been associated with the names and careers of many celebrated actors and actresses during the past 150 years, and which came under the hammer at public auction in January last, has now been sold by private treaty. It is understood that the site has been purchased by a property investment company, or which Sir John Ellerman, the shipowner, is a director. The present purchasers will not, it is stated, be able to carry out any alterations to the theater as the lease will not expire for 40 years, nor will the purchase of the freehold affect the interests of Sir Alfred Butt and the Theater Royal Company.

It is of interest to recall that the original Drury Lane Theater was built in 1639, a royal patent having been granted by Charles I in that year. The theater was later rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, after being burnt down in 1672, and reconstructed at varying periods about 1750, 1788, 1802, and latterly in 1894, when it was partially rebuilt. Amongst the names of those who have been intimately connected with the theater during the period referred to were Richard Brindsley Sheridan, David Garrick, Charles Kean, William Charles Macready, and Sir Henry Irving.

THE RECALCITRANT LEGIONARY

There is a composer in France, Mr. Maurice Ravel, and counterpoint and thorough bass have so indurated him that he has refused the Legion of Honor. In fact, Mr. Ravel will have naught to do with it and has said so, perhaps with a semi-quaver in his voice. This is as it should be; if he does not want it he should not be made to take it, and he has retired to his villa whence he has made the government announce that the honor has been withdrawn at his request.

A man is the best judge in such matters and there is extremely small likelihood that many will follow him in a self-denying covenant. The Cross of the Legion of Honor given to military men is a different affair and when one sees it on a uniform, it means something, but certainly in the past the civil honor has been granted with a hand that may be described as liberal, as witness the way in which Frenchmen themselves have made merry about it. All sorts and conditions of men have received it—at times there has been a hail of crosses that fell on the just and the unjust—not exactly impartially. The red boutonnière is a good decoration, but Mr. Ravel is right in thinking that it ought to be bestowed carefully.

In the United States decorations are sparingly granted by the government, no doubt on the theory that for every one to be one of nature's noblemen is in itself honor enough. But it is a republic and its citizens are not at all irked by any such backwardness on the part of a too spartan government. They get over the difficulty by the simple expedient of decorating themselves and from Tacoma to Toms River there is an eruption of buttons.

If we subscribe a "dime" for the erection of a fund to honor the memory of the first taxi driver, one gets a button and one wears it. If he subscribe for an amphitheater for the recitation of free verse, he gets a button and he wears it. And so on. With our knowledge of the essentially democratic genius of the French and of their great intellectual independence, we must be dazzled at what would be the result if they took to the button system.

True, that conservative body of men, the London costers, have long had a button cult of their own, but it has been for domestic and personal uses, not for the unselfish advertisement of patriotism or of a duty done. We do not dare to think what would be Mr. Ravel's emotions were he expected to pin celluloid discs to his redingote. He would probably disappear in a nocturne.

British Antique Dealers

Sir Montague Barlow, K. B. E., M. P., who is an outstanding figure at Sotheby's Sale Rooms in Bond Street, in London, said, at a meeting of the British Antique Dealers Association, that he hoped this association would have far-reaching effects and become an institutional body like the Surveyors Institute. Already collectors of antiques were beginning to require the certificates of membership of the association when dealing with venders of goods of such value, as a protection from fakes and misrepresentations. To be an antique dealer, it was stated, it was necessary for one to have a fair knowledge of history, to be well posted in all periods of art, and have a philosophy which enabled one not to fret or fuss over a loss.

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SUFFRAGE NOW A POLITICAL ISSUE

Democrats Appear to Be in Line for the Honor of Carrying the Thirty-Sixth State—Republicans Still Have Chance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Whether approximately 27,000,000 women shall vote for President of the United States or whether only 20,000,000 shall exercise that power is the question uppermost in the thought of women throughout the United States today. And the 7,000,000 or so, who may be deprived of that right just because they happen to live on the wrong side of some imaginary geographical line, cannot but feel that such deprivation is nothing but injustice, without rhyme or reason. To date 29 states in which the Republican Party holds the balance of power have ratified the federal Woman Suffrage Amendment. Six Democratic states have done likewise. One Republican state has refused ratification and seven Democratic states also refused. There remain five states which have not yet acted upon the question. They are: North Carolina, which is to have a special session of her Legislature at some time between July 20 and August 10, also Connecticut, Tennessee, Vermont and Florida, which hold regular sessions next year. Of these Florida does not convene her Legislature in regular session until April, the others call theirs in January.

The Position of Florida

Florida's position is similar to that of Tennessee as regards constitutional provisions for a referendum on federal amendments. Therefore, in view of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring state referenda on such amendments to be unconstitutional, Florida could, like Tennessee, hold a special session, if she chose, it seems.

North Carolina is a strong suffrage hope. Its Legislature is composed of 133 Democrats and 37 Republicans. The Democratic state convention has already urged ratification and Gov. Thomas W. Bickett says that he will recommend it when the session convenes. As Gov. A. H. Roberts of Tennessee has also promised to call an extra session of that state's Legislature in time to permit women to vote for President if the action is favorable, suffragists feel that the situation is brightening.

One thing which they all admit is the fact that suffrage has long since ceased to be a woman's question; it has become a political issue, with the Susan B. Anthony Amendment a pawn tossed back and forth between the parties. In the two states mentioned the Democratic Party has an excellent opportunity to win lasting glory and the gratitude of the women of the Nation by completing ratification. The small number of states that the party has delivered to suffrage would be forgotten in the joy of the thirty-sixth.

Republican Opportunities

The Republican Party, too, has still a chance, two chances, to deliver that needed state. There is no law to prevent Gov. Percival W. Clement of Vermont from calling a special session of the Vermont Legislature, as he has been repeatedly requested to do. Some suffragists are looking to Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, a native of Vermont, to help persuade Governor Clement to such action.

Then there is Connecticut, another Republican State. The Woman Citizen of June 16 says editorially, speaking of party profit and the political leader whose own private and political gain would be imperilled by the advent of women in the electorate: "It is useless to talk to Senator Brandegee of Connecticut about the party profit to accrue from the ratification of the federal suffrage amendment when his own personal fortunes are bound to be in jeopardy the minute Connecticut women can vote."

If the Republican Party wants credit for enfranchising the women of the Nation, it must manage to bring one of these two states into line and cause that state to vote for ratification. If the Democrats wish to have their past enmity to the cause not only forgiven, but forgotten, they have a threefold chance—in Tennessee, which looks highly favorable considering the fact that the same legislative body which granted women presidential and municipal suffrage will be summoned to act on ratification; North Carolina, where there is so strong a prejudice in favor of such action in official circles, and Florida, whose constitutional inability to act has apparently been removed by the Supreme Court of the land.

President Appeals to North Carolina

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson has sent messages to Gov. Thomas W. Bickett and Senators F. M. Simmons and L. S. Overman of North Carolina saying that he need not point out to them the "critical importance" of the action of the North Carolina Legislature on the Federal Suffrage Amendment when the Assembly meets in special session next month.

The President previously had asked Gov. A. H. Roberts of Tennessee to call a special session of the Tennessee Legislature to act on the Anthony Amendment.

NAVAL GUN PRACTICE FINISHED

FORT MONROE, Virginia—The battleship squadron of the Atlantic fleet has completed its big gun practice off the Virginia Capes and its various units were yesterday on their way to their home ports. The battleships Pennsylvania, Arizona, Oklahoma and North Dakota were expected to reach New York late yesterday. The Delaware is proceeding to Boston, while the Utah and Florida are going to Portland, Maine, to attend the one-hundredth anniversary of the entrance of Maine into the Union.

PACKAGES SAID TO BE "SLACK FILLED"

Business Practice That Is Laid to War Conditions Disapproved—Statement Issued by the Federal Trade Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"Slack filled" packages which appear to contain goods of the quantity that their size would indicate, but which are only partly filled, constitute a trade practice said to have arisen out of war conditions and to be one of a number of practices generally prevailing in the package goods macaroni trade, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Federal Trade Commission.

A trade practice submittal conference was held yesterday with representatives of the package goods macaroni manufacturers. The bureau of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture was also represented. The meeting was called by the commission in the public interest and at the request of the industry to consider the practices in the trade.

The conference, after thorough discussion, decided to express its disapproval of slack-filled packages, which, the trade felt, tended to create public prejudice against package goods. It was also decided that subsidizing salesmen of wholesaler and retailer to push the sale of one manufacturer's goods in preference to those of a competitor, and that giving premiums and rebates should also be disapproved. The use of diminishing size package was opposed.

The conference adjourned with the adoption of a resolution requesting the commission to supply the findings of the conference, in the form of a letter, to each representative present and to the industry generally. The finding will be submitted to the commission as the judgment of the conference. The commission expresses no opinion as to the findings of the conference, but accepts them as advisory and aids of the commission.

Sugar Profiteering Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Charged with profiteering in sugar, Henry Berchers of Huntington, Long Island, proprietor of a chain of stores, was held yesterday in $5000 bail by Commissioner McCabe for a hearing.

LONG HOURS FOR WOMEN ON FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The summer workday of the farm women of Nebraska averages more than 13 hours, according to a United States Department of Agriculture survey of 350 farms in this State. Their workday is 61 per cent longer than that of the average city worker, it is estimated.

Only 30 per cent of the farm homes have running water and only 17 per cent are lighted by gas or electricity. Sixty-five per cent of the farm women carry the water used in the house, an average distance of 55 feet. Thirty-six per cent have power machinery of some form; 98 per cent of the farm women still bake their own bread, 97 per cent do the family sewing, and 99 per cent the family washing and ironing. While less than 3½ per cent of Nebraska women work in the fields, 23 per cent of them help take care of live stock, and 42 per cent help with the milking, with 97 per cent washing the milk pails and 91 per cent washing the cream separator. Seventy-seven per cent make butter.

The survey shows more automobiles than telephones on Nebraska farms. Eighty-seven per cent of the farmers possess automobiles, while only 83 per cent have telephones.

TEACHERS FLOCK TO SUMMER SCHOOLS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An increase of 65 per cent in the registration in summer schools for teachers for the 1920 term as compared with that of 1919 was announced by Frank W. Wright, deputy commissioner of education, yesterday. Approximately 1000 teachers so far have enrolled.

Three schools will be in operation, one at Hyannis, one at Fitchburg and one at Amherst. In the first two, courses will be provided for teachers in the grammar and secondary schools, while at Amherst, agricultural courses will be offered.

A number of the cities throughout the State, said Mr. Wright, are so desirous of maintaining a first-class teaching force that they are paying the expenses of their teachers to attend the summer schools. Others are lending incentive by promising the teachers salary increases after attending the summer sessions.

COLLEGE OBSERVES CENTENNIAL

WATERVILLE, Maine—Colby College begins today its centennial celebration, at which more than 1200 graduates will be present and during which the result of the $500,000 endowment fund campaign will be announced. Shailer Mathews, dean of the Divinity School of Chicago University, will deliver the anniversary address.

ARMENIANS GET THE FOOD SENT TO THEM

Distribution Agents Report Receipt of Supplies From United States by the Destitute—Many Exiles Are Saved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"There is no possible room for doubt that our funds, food and supplies do reach the destitute people of Armenia. We know it by means of almost daily cable reports received from over 500 American workers engaged in their distribution," says Charles K. Vickery, secretary of the Near East Relief.

"In Russian Armenia alone we know that we have a cargo of 7000 tons of flour that actually lands at Batoum, is transported into Armenia and distributed by our workers in cooperation with the government of the Armenian Republic every month, and thus far accounts agree that the Armenians would have perished during the past winter had it not been for this aid.

"We know that every effort is being made both by the Armenians and by our committee to develop self-support, though under terrible handicaps. Over 80,000 workers are now engaged in our various industrial enterprises conducted by Near East Relief, aiming at self-support.

Armenia Raising Wheat

"To help solve the food problem, 700 tons of seed wheat were imported in Armenia last spring, which our cable reports say is now growing and will help materially, though not fully, to solve the food problem of the coming year.

"These people, it must still be remembered, are still exiles from their homes, peace not having been concluded and order not having been established in the area where they once lived. They are held in exile, as they have been for the past three years, by the desire of the Peace Council that they do not complicate the Turkish question by seeking to return to their homes. More than half our relief is conducted in Russian Armenia, where fully half the surviving Armenians live, and where Turks have no jurisdiction whatever. Within Turkey the same types of industrial and other work are being conducted and most of the Armenians who are now living owe their safety to the good offices and assistance of the American relief workers.

"It is true that 10,000 or more were recently killed in Marash, when the entrance of the French Army precipitated a fight in which the Turks broke loose again upon the Armenians who had been fighting beside the French and covered their retreat.

Reestablishment of Peace

"It is also true that the good offices of the American relief workers reestablished peace between the Turks and Armenians there, and today there are 10,000 Armenians in Marash whose lives were saved and who are now being maintained wholly by the aid provided by these relief workers. The moment our assistance stops, they too will perish. A similar situation exists in Aintab, whence the Turks gave our workers and our charges a safe conduct after the French had left them unprotected.

"Most of the Armenians, however, are in less danger than those in Marash and Aintab. Three thousand orphans are now being transported from Adana to the Isle of Cyprus, where they will be in greater safety under the British flag.

"There is every reason to believe that the Turks will not deliberately molest the Armenians who are in any way under the American protection, and, if the interference of other powers suspected by the Turks of having territorial ambitions could be eliminated, we could, in a relatively short time, have the Armenians well on their way toward self-support.

"Delays and disgraceful squabbles in connection with the consummation of peace, in which America is perhaps as guilty as any, are responsible for the continued unrest in the Near East, and the Armenians continue to be the chief sufferers. If America would accept her responsibility as an elder brother, the whole question could be solved, and these loyal, thrifty, enterprising people again restored in peace to their homes."

General Antranik Sails For Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—General Antranik, who came to the United States some time ago as a member of the Armenian military mission with the object of enlisting the moral and financial support of the United States Government for the independence of Armenia, sailed yesterday with his adjutant, Captain Bonapartian, on the steamship Royal George, for England. It is expected by Armenians in the United States that the allied powers will avail themselves of his prowess and military genius to crush Mustapha Kemal. General Antranik said at a farewell dinner given to him and to his adjutant by the Armenian National Democratic Party on Thursday evening, at which many prominent Armenians were present:

"Armenia is very grateful for America's disinterested solicitude for her welfare and independence. I hope that with its moral and idealistic leadership the United States will assist the associated powers to supply the needs of the Armenian forces now battling the Turks in Cilicia and in the other parts of Armenia. We do not request the United States Government to send an army of occupation to Armenia. The Armenians can raise a fighting force of 100,000 men provided the American and English Governments are willing to supply the Armenians with munitions. Peace cannot be established until Armenia is free."

OLD PLYMOUTH SENDS GREETINGS

Representative from English Seaport Town Delivers Message to Selectmen of the Town Where the Pilgrims Landed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts—Greetings from Plymouth, England, to its namesake, Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the form of an expression of good will and wishes from the Mayor and officials of the little seaport town on the other side of the Atlantic, were personally delivered to the board of selectmen on Thursday when A. N. Holley, representing the English town, formally presented a set of resolutions in commemoration of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

Public exercises were held in a local theater in the afternoon, following a luncheon to Mr. Holley, which was attended by the members of the board of selectmen, other town officials and prominent citizens. Mr. Holley spoke of the historic associations of the two towns. William T. Eldridge, chairman of the selectmen, accepted the message and promised that at some future date the citizens of Plymouth, Massachusetts, in town meeting assembled would return the compliment.

The greeting follows:

"Dunstan, Mayor.

"At a meeting of the Council of the Borough of Plymouth held on Monday, the 12th day of April, 1920.

"We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Plymouth in council assembled send sincere and hearty greetings to the Selectmen, Plymouth, Massachusetts, United States of America, on the occasion of the tercentenary of the sailing of the Mayflower from the Barbican, Plymouth, England.

"Our records show that 'on this 6th day of September, 1620,' during the mayority of Thomas Townes, after being kindly entertained and courteously used by divers friends there dwelling, the Pilgrim Fathers sailed from Plymouth in the Mayflower in the providence of God to settle in New Plymouth and to lay the foundation of the New England states.

"Even before the sailing of the Mayflower many expeditions sailed from this ancient borough on voyages of discovery, notably in 1562-4-6-7 Sir John Hawkins to the West Indies; in 1570 Sir Humphrey Gilbert to North America; in 1575 John Oxenham to Mexico; in 1577 Sir Francis Drake in the Pelican on his tour of circumnavigation; in 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert to Newfoundland, and Sir Richard Grenville to Virginia; in 1587 Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition to Virginia under John White, and in 1607 the first settlers in New England who landed at the mouth of the Kennebec.

"Coming to recent times, your late Ambassador, Dr. W. Hines Page, an Honorary Freeman of Plymouth, made his great pronouncement in the Plymouth Guildhall, on the third anniversary of the declaration of war, with reference to the glorious entry of the United States into the war for the freedom of the world.

"With great satisfaction we recall that during the war Plymouth was an American naval base of considerable importance.

"Last year we had the honor of welcoming at the historic Barbican your seaplane the NC-4, on the completion of the first trans-Atlantic flight.

"We rejoice to have this opportunity of giving expression to the feelings of friendship and good will which have for long bound together our two countries, and to express the confident hope that our historical associations will ever be cherished to the great advantage of both nations.

"In conclusion we hail our sister town of New Plymouth, and hope that her future may be one of unbroken peace and prosperity.

"Given under our corporate common seal—

"LOVELL R. DUNSTAN,
"Mayor.

"E. J. LITTALS,
"Town Clerk."

USE OF ELEVATED FUNDS APPROVED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Department of Public Utilities has approved the petition of the Boston Elevated Railway Company trustees to dispose of $4,412,000 remaining from approximately $8,000,000 received from the State in the sale of the Cambridge subway. Under the terms of the order of approval issued by the department, $1,000,000 is to be expended on an extension of the elevated structure and storage yard at Forest Hills, and additional repair shops at Everett; $269,754.79 for the cancellation of floating debt incurred for permanent additions and improvements; and $1,581,000 for the payment of bonds of the West End Street Railway Company, maturing on August 1.

CHICAGO CHOSEN BY SINGERS

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—The American Union of Swedish Singing Societies voted yesterday to have the next quadrennial convention in Chicago in 1924. Hjalmar Nilsson, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was elected president.

TREATY REVISION IS RECOMMENDED

Mr. Hoover Proposes Constructive Policy to Republicans—Sooner or Later, He Says, America Must Ratify Compact

NEW YORK, New York—Speedy ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, after the elimination of Article X of the League of Nations covenant, was urged by Herbert C. Hoover in a statement published here yesterday in the New York Evening Post as the platform on which the Republican Party should stand in the coming presidential election.

Mr. Hoover took the stand that the implied threat of employment of military force to guarantee the integrity of foreign states was out of place in a league which he declared was "the product of the liberal ideals of the world." The League's power, he declared, would be more potent if the threat of military force were removed and the League relied wholly on its "moral and economic power."

"It appears to me to be time to raise the question," said Mr. Hoover, "as to whether this same cause—I refer to the guarantees and the use of military force—that has brought about the dissension in the United States is not also undermining the League in Europe. I put it to the friends of the League in all countries: Has not experience and discussion shown that the time has arrived to reconsider this part of the League foundation?"

The basic need for such a "military alliance" as he sees in the League covenant with Article X intact, Mr. Hoover pointed out, was to "control states which persist in armament which renders them capable of aggressive action."

Reduction of Armaments

While he expressed the belief that economic measures eventually would prevail, even against such states, he declared the "first and foremost duty of the League" was reduction of all armaments, and he suggested that America's continuance as a League member be conditioned on the achievement of a reduction within a specified time.

Mr. Hoover declared that sooner or later the United States must ratify the Treaty of Versaillees in some form, and that talk of negotiating a new treaty was futile.

"The Treaty of Versailles," he said, "is the charter of independence of Poland, Tzecho-Slovakia, and Finland, and the warrant of increased national territory of several great nations, and they are not going to reopen discussion as to their titles. It is the guarantee of the disarmament of four great autocracies, and no European nation is going to risk their revival. It is a mortgage upon the enemy states, and they are not going to offer the opportunity to Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, to escape their debts by intrigue at a new peace conference.

"The League of Nations covenant is an essential part of the Treaty. It does possess two functions: First, it gives the title to mandates; it today governs certain neutralized areas; it ramifies the score of details of settlement with enemy states. Its second function is its provisions for prevention of future war. The first phase can no more be reopened than the treaty itself. The second function relates to the future, and is subject to amendment; it can be amended by the League organization itself.

Constructive Policy of Ratification

"Therefore, my suggestions are, first that it is worth consideration by the present members of the League whether immediate revision of the parts mentioned should not be undertaken, in order that it may be actually of greater strength for the great good it can accomplish. Second, such a revision will meet the merits of dissension in the United States. Third, whether it be today or 10 years hence, we will, if we want peace, ratify the Treaty of Versailles in some form.

"In the face of these conditions, cannot the Republican Party strengthen its own position by adopting the definite constructive policy of ratification, subject to the minor reservations, and a wider vision of strengthening the League by excluding the guarantees and their military enforcement—and making membership in the League conditional upon disarmament within a given period? Such policies will protect American independence, free us from every possible entanglement except the use of our moral and economic strength to enforce peace. It will leave our Democratic friends fencing upon the ground of advocacy of a practical military alliance—upon which their safety devices only further endanger the real value of the League."

SIGNING OF SOVIET CONTRACT REPORTED

NEW YORK, New York—A contract is reported to have been signed yesterday by Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Russian Soviet representative here, and Boyer, Sloan & Co., Canadian and English manufacturers agents, of Montreal, Canada, for several million dollars worth of Canadian foodstuffs and machinery.

Special banking arrangements in Canada and England already have been made for handling this kind of contract, the Canadians proposing to follow somewhat the same methods as adopted by Swedish merchants in their recent shipments to Reval, it was stated. In that case the Soviet Government shipped gold bullion to the bank in Stockholm to establish credits sufficient to cover contracts. A report received here states that these contracts now are being filled, goods being shipped to Reval from Sweden.

It is said that the first shipment from Canada will consist of a cargo of flour, and that this will be followed quickly by a cargo of railway equipment, agricultural machinery and other supplies.

AIR SERVICE SHOWS MARKED PROGRESS

Charles J. Glidden Making Ready for Aerial Derby, Expects Much of World Commerce to Be Carried in Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The establishment of an air port in New York, the first in America, is an official recognition that aviation has come to stay, according to Major Charles J. Glidden, secretary of the commission which is organizing the first aerial derby around the world.

"The aerial mail service is the backbone of aviation today and is setting a pace for it, thanks to the activities of Otto Praeger, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who has saved aviation for the United States," said Major Glidden. "There is great interest in other countries in flying, especially in the Far East, and I firmly believe that within five years it will have become so much of an international proposition that New Yorkers, for instance, may go to San Francisco and back for a week-end, or around the world for a summer holiday. A large share of the commerce of earth and sea will be carried through the air within the next five years, I believe."

Major Glidden, who has but recently returned from a trip around the world making preparations for the aerial derby, reports that in every country visited by the commission of which he was a member, they were most cordially received by heads of governments, by army and navy officers, and by leading professional and business men. They appointed commissioners to assist in conducting the derby in all places visited and in some others by correspondence. When the list is complete, he says, more than 60 countries and colonies will be represented in a world's board of aeronautical commissioners. They also organized 27 aero clubs in places where there were none, some of which have been incorporated.

"Several corporations have been formed to operate aerial lines," said Major Glidden. "The territory is well covered from Japan to London. All through the Far East I found aviation progressing. Siam, for example, has about 100 aviators; she had 300 in the war, and a complete aerial service is being established all over Siam. A company has been organized between Yokohama and London with branch facilities from Bankok to Australia.

"Our visit to China was very gratifying, and we are assured of at least 10 entries there. In the Philippine Islands we found much interest also. An aero club has been instituted in Madras, India. The air board of the Indian Government has also pledged cooperation."

MAINE CELEBRATES 100 YEARS AS STATE

Official Program of Observances Opens With Inauguration of Exposition in Which Fifteen Counties are Represented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine — Portland is ready for the thousands of people who are expected to visit the city during the Maine Centennial celebration. The program is to open today and continue until July 5. Practically every street in the city is decorated, the principal business thoroughfares being lavish in their display of flags and bunting, with elaborate electrical effects added for evening display.

Although the official celebration is in Portland, and will consist of great daily features, parades, fireworks, warships, airplanes, a music festival and other notable events, other celebrations at various points throughout the State, will extend the anniversary observances throughout the entire summer and make Maine an attractive objective point for travelers and vacationists from all over the United States.

Fifteen of the 16 counties in Maine are to be represented by exhibits in the Maine Centennial Exposition which opens this afternoon in the Portland Exposition Building under the direction of the State Chamber of Commerce and Agricultural League.

On Sunday there will be historical exercises at the First Parish Church with James P. Baxter, former Mayor, as the historian. On Monday there will be a salute of 100 guns in the early morning, and later a parade of the consolidated state bands, artists and chorus members of the Centennial Music Festival. In the afternoon the festival will take place at Brighton Avenue as well as in the evening. At 6 p. m. there will be daylight fireworks.

On Tuesday the Red Cross will give an exhibition and on June 30 there will be a civic parade of great length. On July 1 there will be a legislative reunion at a clambake at Peaks Island. This will be followed in the evening by exercises in City Hall, Carter B. Keene of Washington, District of Columbia, and Dr. Alfred Johnson of Brookline, Massachusetts, as the chief speakers. On Friday afternoon there will be a reception and entertainment at Frye Hall under the auspices of the Massachusetts Maine Daughters Association. In the evening there will be a Mardi Gras on Congress Street.

On the forenoon of July 3 there will be a parade of the veteran firemen of New England, followed by playing contests at The Oaks and the awarding of prizes at City Hall in the evening. On Sunday, July 4, there will be Centennial services in the churches and also exercises in City Hall in the afternoon under the auspices of the Church Federation.

On the morning of July 5 there will be a parade of horribles and antiques and at 10 o'clock a military and naval parade. At 4 o'clock there will be a parade of historical floats and at night fireworks at Brighton Avenue.

Wanamaker's

July 2 Last Day

Agreeably to the contract with the public in the first statement given out on the third of May, we now give notice that on Friday, the second day of July, with the close of next week, (the Store will be closed Saturday, July 3) we will terminate the privilege of the deduction of one-fifth off our usual prices, which we affirm will always be as they have been, just and right, quality considered.

Notwithstanding the daily out-go

of our good merchandise every day of the past seven weeks, the lots of fresh, incoming goods each day filled up the vacant places.

You can hardly realize that our daily inflow of freshest goods amounted at cost to us to twelve and a quarter millions.

While we are out of a few things not replaced in time for this season, where could any one go to find over fifteen millions of new goods at such prices as in our stores.

Some of our newly bought goods cost less than previously and are marked less, according to promise.

[Signed] John Wanamaker

Broadway at Ninth, New York

WETS SEEKING TO BOLSTER CLAIMS

Arrests of Automobilists for Operating Under Influence of Liquor Seized Upon as Argument Against Prohibition

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — "Recent activity of the police in Massachusetts in arresting automobile drivers who exhibit indications of being under the influence of liquor is to be commended from a public safety point of view, but one wonders why the opportunity so obviously afforded, that of determining where the defendants obtained the liquor, is not pursued to the limit," says an official of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League.

"There appears to be a disposition on the part of interests that are antagonistic to the Federal Prohibition Amendment to seize upon these incidents as justifying their entirely ridiculous claims that prohibition cannot be enforced. They say that the number of arrests recently made indicates an increase in the use of liquor by automobile drivers. Upon what basis they found this claim they do not say, but it is perfectly clear to everybody who has closely observed the trend of events since the advent of prohibition that the liquor interests are seizing upon every manifestation of traffic in liquor to bolster up their arguments for a revision of the Volstead Act.

"It is not at all improbable that efforts are being made to force into the public view a great deal of minor activity and by insidious propaganda try to convince the public mind that enforcement of prohibition is such a hopeless task that important modifications should be made in the present law. The situation with relation to drunken automobile drivers is the same as it always has been, taking into consideration of course the annual increase in the number of automobiles on the road and a proportionate advance in the number of persons who are unfitted by the use of liquor to operate them.

"It is perhaps partly due to the tremendous increase in the number of automobiles this year that the people, the police and other officials are especially alert in the matter of safety in the public highways and are apprehending more liquor-drinking drivers than has been the custom in the past. Whatever may be the underlying forces in this phase of police activity there is no question as to its propriety, and if there is any criticism to offer it is that it should have been in far greater evidence in the years when the licensed saloon was in existence.

"Personally I believe that every liquor-drinking automobile driver should be driven off the highways. Every driver caught under the influence of liquor should be dealt with to the full extent of the law, and when I say full extent I mean that he should receive the maximum penalty. He is of course a menace to the safety of the roads. And in these days of prohibition, when an amendment to the Constitution of the United States places the responsibility for its observance squarely upon the shoulders of the whole people, police and court activity should not cease until the source of the drunken driver's liquor has been ascertained and the offender or offenders against the prohibition law are brought into court and punished also, to the full extent of the law."

RUSSIAN EMBASSY STATUS EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Although the form of a Russian Embassy has been maintained here, its status has not been well defined, and a statement was given out this week explaining the position of all Russian embassies at this time.

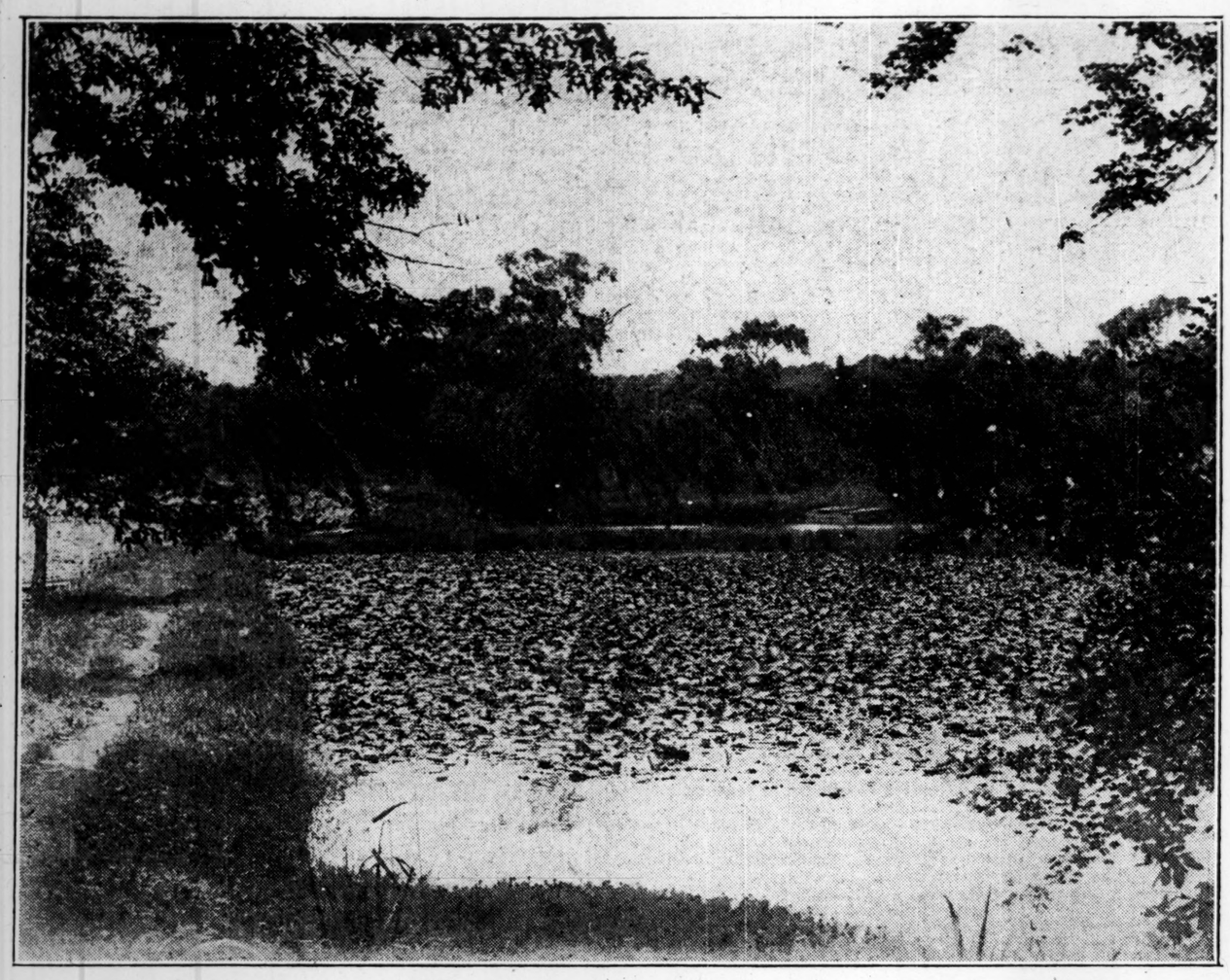
The retirement of Mr. Sasonoff as Foreign Minister of the anti-Bolshevist Russian establishment after the replacement of General Deniken by General Wrangel in southern Russia, has placed the Russian embassies in countries where former Russian representation is still maintained in a position similar to that prevailing immediately after accession to power by the Bolsheviki.

The collapse of Admiral Koltchak's government, followed later by the resignation of General Denikin and the inauguration of a new policy in southern Russia by General Wrangel, led to the retirement of Sasonoff. It is understood that while General Wrangel has succeeded to Denikin's command, the south Russian anti-Bolshevist government no longer attempts to claim for itself the position of a national Russian government.

At present there is no central authority of an official character for the Russian diplomatic corps. By virtue of his seniority, Ambassador DeGiers, Russian representative in Italy, has been accorded the position of unofficial director of the Russian diplomatic activities for the purpose of coordinating operations and providing a source from which instructions may be given that will result in the pursuit of a uniform policy on the part of the Russian ambassadors and ministers until the time when a new official authority may emerge to which the representatives of national Russia can with justification give their allegiance.

In addition to the authority of Ambassador de Giers, who is said to have moved from Rome to Paris, an unofficial rapprochement exists between the Russian diplomatic corps and Mr. Struve, Minister for Foreign Affairs of General Wrangel's government in the Crimea.

Since General Wrangel does not lay claim to national Russian authority the connection between his government and the Russian diplomatist cannot be an official representation. At the same time, Wrangel is held to represent all that remains of organized effort in Russia in line with the political views of the Russian diplomatic corps.



The water lily farm where 75 varieties with an amazing range of color are to be found during the season

THE WATER LILY FARM

One of the beautiful sights of Washington is the Shaw Aquatic Gardens at Kenilworth, now threatened with destruction by the Anacostia reclamation project. The gardens, commonly called "the water lily farm," lie across the Anacostia, above Anacostia Island, close to the district boundary line. A car runs from the Treasury to the hamlet of Kenilworth, from which a quarter-mile walk brings one to the cluster of pools or small ponds constituting the farm.

The gardens are the result of the enterprise of W. B. Shaw and his daughter, Mrs. L. Helen Fowler. Their market extends from Portland, Maine, to Macon, Georgia, and west to Chicago, as far, indeed, as lily-blooms can travel and arrive fresh. The gardens consist of 19 pools, covering six acres. They are irregular in shape, bordered by weeds and willows, and separated by dikes six to eight feet wide. Except for their angular outlines, they might be natural. Nature, however, never produced in one spot so many kinds of water-lilies—75 varieties—with such an amazing range of color. Purest frost-white, all imaginable pastel tints, blues, yellows, pinks, deep carmines, royal violets and purples, with various shadings and combinations, are found here during the season. In size they vary from the tiny Siberian water-lily (pymaea), no larger than a quarter, to the white virginalis, 10 inches in diameter. By some mysterious time-sense, each variety opens and closes at its own hours between dawn and dusk, except the night-blooming lilies, which open after dusk and should be visited by moonlight.

In the nursery pools young plants or tropic plants just from the greenhouse are set far part, protected by cylinders of wire-netting from fish too fond of greens. Other pools contain clumps of a single plant, a new variety perhaps. In still others the whole surface is so completely covered with overlapping leaves, so thickly starred with blooms, that one wonders how even the slender, green-painted steel skiffs which are used to gather the lilies can make their way through. On a recent June Sunday it was estimated that a single pool bore at least a thousand blossoms, mostly white. Across the dike on one hand floated a cluster of crimson Rose Areys, named for a friend of Mrs. Fowler's. On the other hand lay an expanse of rainbow-tinted blooms apparently mingled at random, but rising from roots set in rows, one kind in each row. Other water plants grow here and there by the banks—iris, blue and yellow, water forget-me-nots, sagjitarias, and many more. Later, exotic plants—lotuses, water poppies, bright yellow like the poppies of California, water hyacinths by the thousand which draw photographers in flocks, have their day. The end of July is the time of blue lilies, and of the Egyptian and the Japanese lotus.

Named Many Hybrids

Mrs. Fowler has produced and named many hybrids, including some beautifully shaded blooms, among them the Pink Opal. She has also bred for strong stiff stems, with the result that many lilies at Kenilworth are borne several inches above the water, and can be placed in ordinary vases. The flowers are picked before they open and are shipped in damp moss in boxes, sometimes as many as 3000 in a day.

Recent interest in water-culture has produced a demand for lectures and instruction on water-gardens, to which Mrs. Fowler has been able to respond. No garden is too small to have its lily-pool, which may be a tub or half barrel sunk in the ground. Only a formal pool in a formal garden should have a coping, she says, and then the coping should be low. Natural pools or pools made to imitate natural ones should be edged with bog or margin-plants. The pool should be in as low a place as possible, and must lie in the open sun. Fish must be provided to eat mosquito larvae. Goldfish are best, but minnows will do.

Lilies Easy to Grow

Water lilies are easy to grow. Early spring is the best time to start a water garden, but hardy plants set in June will bloom in July. Press the roots firmly into the soil. Do not plant too close together. In a formal pool of considerable size, plant around the edge, leaving a clear space for reflection in the center. If the pool is of concrete, set the plants in boxes or tubs of rich soil. Cover with clean sand to keep the water clear. Lower the boxes into the pool. Keep the pool well supplied with water. Pick off dead leaves. No other care is necessary, except that after the second season the plants should be thinned out and rich soil added.

For practical purposes, the grower in a climate where frost and snow must be reckoned with, classifies water lilies as hardy or tender. Hardy plants endure cold. Tender plants come for the most part from Mexico, South America or Africa, and must be taken up and kept under glass through the winter. Among these tender lilies are the pure white gracilis, the coerula or "blue lotus of the Nile," the deep purple zanzibarensis, and the zanzibar rosea, which ranges through shades of rose. In Washington the height of the season for hardy water lilies is late June and early July, for tender ones, August.

The true lotus is distinct from the water lilly. Its stems rise six to seven feet above the water. The Egyptian lotus-bloom shades from cream at the base of the petals to rose at the tips. The Japanese lotus, or shiroman, is a delicate cream-color. The Chinese lotus bears a gigantic double bloom of rich rosy carmine tinged with white. The native American lotus has pale blue-green leaves and deep lemon-yellow blooms, deliciously perfumed. It thrives in tubs.

The Victoria Regia is a show plant for parks and large estates. A single plant may cover with its leaves, six feet in diameter, an area of water 30 feet square. Its blossom opens at night for three consecutive nights. The first night it is cream-white, the second night pale pink, the third night red.

The Reclamation Plan

In view of the use made of the lily-farm by government and other scientists, its inclusion in the reclamation project, which, as it stands, involves filling in all the pools as well as the surrounding marsh, is considered by them as calamitous. Botanists, biologists, pathologists studying diseases of plants, visit it constantly. Naturalists find there insects and microscopic aquatic animals whose habitat is among water-plants. One of the latter is the fresh-water medusa, which is found in only one other place in the United States. Notwithstanding all this, the present reclamation plans provide for filling in all the pools as well as the adjoining marshes. To safeguard permanently not only a treasure of floral beauty, but a source of valuable scientific material, it has been proposed that Congress take over the aquatic gardens, and make them part of the new botanic gardens, provided for in a bill now before Congress. The site proposed for the botanic gardens is just across the river from the aquatic gardens. After the marsh is filled in, the two gardens might be joined by a bridge.

One reason for keeping the aquatic gardens on their present site is that the water of the spring which supplies the pools is slightly acid, a characteristic favorable to the growth of aquatic plants. It might be difficult to find elsewhere in the District of Columbia a site otherwise suitable which would not have alkaline water, like that of the Anacostia River. The reclamation project is so far advanced, however, that a rallying of public opinion may be necessary to save the lilies and lotuses for the people and for the scientists who serve them.

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICES FILLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Van S. Merle-Smith of New York has taken the oath of office as Third Assistant Secretary of State, and Fred K. Neilson of Nebraska assumed office as solicitor of the Department of State. Mr. Merle-Smith is a graduate of Princeton University and Harvard Law School, practiced law for a time and served in the war as a major. He was secretary to Robert Lansing at the Peace Conference. Mr. Neilson was in the State Department before the war but served as major in the army and was afterward connected with the work of the Peace Conference.

TRUCK DAMAGE FUND LACKING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Damages asked by owners of motor vehicles in collision with government mail trucks cannot be paid because of absence of any funds for reimbursement, James I. Blakeslee, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, declared yesterday in a letter to H. B. Leary Jr., of this city, following a claim by the latter. Only an appropriation by a special act of Congress could meet the situation, the Assistant Postmaster-General said.

NEWBERRY APPEAL ALLOWED

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—A bill of exceptions and assignment of error filed for Senator Truman H. Newberry and 16 others convicted last March on charges of corruption in the 1918 senatorial election has been approved by Judge C. W. Sessions in the United States Court. The case will go to the United States Supreme Court as soon as the printing is completed, it was stated here yesterday.

Senator Newberry was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Leavenworth Penitentiary and fined $10,000. All the convicted men have been at liberty under bond pending the appeal.

GIFT TO CORNELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ITHACA, New York—Cornell University has received an anonymous gift of a trust fund of $50,000 for the founding of a $6,000,000 institute of pure and applied mathematics.

MUSIC

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The Bohemian Tzech String Quartet is in London for a series of five concerts at Wigmore Hall, with Miss Fanny Davies as the pianist.

It is good to hear this quartet again, and though their performances may not strike from listeners quite such a fire of wonder as did the surpassing excellence of the old Bohemian Quartet in days gone by, still the present organization is very fine and must needs retain some of the characteristics of the earlier quartet when two of the members have been the same in both.

The programs all bore titles. The first, on May 3, was a Tzech program containing a string quartet Op. 35, by Vitezslav Novak, a piano quintet in G minor by Josef Suk, and Dovořák's String Quartet in A flat, Op. 105. This was followed on May 5 by a romantic program, consisting of Schumann's String Quartet in A minor, Brahms' Quartet in B flat major, and Schubert's Quintet in A major (called "The Trout") for pianoforte, violin, viola, violoncello and double bass.

On May 10 came a classical evening with Haydn's Quartet in D major Op. 76, Mozart's Pianoforte Quartet in G minor, and Beethoven's String Quartet in F major, Op. 59. For May 12 an Anglo-Tzech afternoon was arranged, a graceful acknowledgment of the alliance and good will between the two nations. The program stood thus:

String quartet .....Elgar
Pianoforte quintet in G minor Arnold Bax
String quartet in E minor.....Smetana

The performance of these threo works gave one a great deal to think about. It was obvious that with all the good will in the world the British outlook in music was still too new, too foreign, to these fine artists to allow them to enter into it fully. They played Elgar and Bax with much the same courteous incomprehension that English musicians displayed over Slav music 30 years ago: the phrasing did not belong to the style of music.

The instant the Bohemian Tzechs passed to their own national music, to that Quartet in E minor, forceful, vivid, and tragic, which is virtually Smetana's autobiography, they were like transformed persons. They gave a rendering that was nothing short of superb, and roused the audience to much enthusiasm.

Boston Notes

BOSTON, Massachusetts—It will be Boston Conservatory of Music Night at the Pop Concert at Symphony Hall next Tuesday. Agide Jacchia is director of this conservatory as well as conductor of the Pop concerts. Four numbers on the program will be played by members of the Boston Conservatory of Music faculty. These members are Hans Ebell, pianist, who will play a movement from his own concerto for piano and orchestra; Albert Snow, organist, who will play a solo, Naurstow's "Evening Song," Louis Speyer and Abdon Laus, oboist and bassoonist, who, with E. Hoffman, pianist, will take part in the performance of Pillevestre's trio, "Idylle Bretonne." Other numbers which the orchestra will play will be Berlioz' "Rackozy March," Thomas' "Mignon Overture," Tschaikowsky's "Marche Slav," Chabrier's "España," the tempest scene from Verdi's "Otello," and Wagner's introduction to the third act from "Lohengrin."

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SIGNAL LESSONS OF MASONIC GROWTH

Figures Show Steady Increase of Royal Arch Equal With Craft Masonry—Latter Increase Not Sporadic but Deeply Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The annual meeting of the Supreme Grand Chapter was recently held, when the Duke of Connaught, in his unavoidable absence, was again proclaimed First Grand Principal, and the reappointments of Lord Amphill as Pro Grand First Principal; T. F. Halsey as Second Principal, and the Very Rev. Dean Brownrigg as Third Principal was confirmed. The Lord Mayor of London, Sir E. E. Cooper, was appointed Scribe N., past rank of that equality also being conferred upon the home secretary, Edward Shortt, K. C. All Grand Lodge officers appointed to office, who were eligible for appointments in the Supreme Grand Chapter, were similarly honored.

Attention is frequently called to the great growth of the craft but it is not equally given to the same striking increase in strength of Royal Arch Masonry. At the last quarterly convocation of Grand Chapter in February 18 petitions for new chapters were approved, while at this meeting approval was given for a further 17. During last year, just as striking figures were more than once furnished, and these form a proof of the increasing popularity among Masons of the Royal Arch degrees, which it is deeply gratifying to note. That feeling of gratification is strengthened when it is observed that, after what was thought by hasty observers, to be enduring a period of antagonism, Royal Arch Masonry continues to assert its proportional position to the craft.

Huge Increase

Just 50 years ago there were 1250 lodges and 380 chapters. Fifteen years ago there were 2600 lodges and 900 chapters; in 1900 the numbers had risen to 2908 lodges and 1003 chapters; in 1915 the numbers were 3188 lodges and 1076 chapters; today—though the number, of course, is daily shifting—the figures are 3442 lodges and 1196 chapters. Perhaps the most welcome lesson of all to be derived from these figures is the regular and steady growth of the Royal Arch, pari passu with craft masonry, as it proves that this latter growth is not sporadic, but is deeply set.

Recently the annual Masonic service of the Epworth Lodge (the "Methodist" lodge), No. 3789, was held at Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London E. C., when the spacious building was filled to its utmost capacity. A striking address on "The Lure of Freemasonry" was delivered by the Rev. Joseph Johnson, past president of the Free Church Council, in the course of which he said:

New Zest to Duty

"Freemasonry, in its truest form, when taken seriously by sincere and earnest men, ennobles and beautifies human life, it gives a new zest to duty, creates a deeper sense of the relations between man and man, inspires higher thoughts, and generates truer affections. To quote one example. What can be more beautiful than its teaching concerning those of our brethren overtaken by circumstances of unavoidable calamity and misfortune. When brethren of the craft once get really possessed of the spirit of freemasonry they realize, and not until then, that its ministry has drawn them into the circle of a great friendship."

A special interest, and one tinged with relief, attaches to the answers to the questions as to Masons of the longest subscribing standing in the craft, which are to be gleaned from the list of 37 men and 84 women candidates to be elected without ballot to the benefits of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. The venerable brother who stands in alphabetical order of name, the very first on the list, has been a subscribing member for 56 years; and amongst his fellow-recipients are those of 48, 46, 44, 43, 42 and 40, respectively. Even this record is beaten in its most striking point by the length of the subscribing membership of the former husband of one of the beneficiaries who was a 57 year's subscribing Mason.

Proud of Brotherhood

Preaching at a Masonic service held at Bermondsey recently the Rev. W. P. Besley, sub-dean of St. Paul's Cathedral and past grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of England, said: "It was the fact that the Brotherhood of God lay at the root of all true and genuine Freemasonry. Proud as all Masons were to be a brotherhood, and bound together to help one another, they were more than that, because to those who practiced Freemasonry as it should be practiced, Freemasonry was a deeply religious feeling. Behind the whole of Freemasonry there stood the figure of God. That was the reason why Freemasonry had lasted through all the thousands of years, and as long as it was true to the principle that it was the handmaiden of God it would flourish throughout the ages of the future."

A lodge has been consecrated at Hove, regarded by some as an offshoot of Brighton, but which is in reality the older place of the two, having been in existence for many centuries before the famous "Doctor Brighton." The new lodge will be known as the Temperance, No. 4064 and was consecrated by the deputy provincial grand master, Maj. R. Lawrence Thornton, Mr. William Porter being installed as the primus master of the lodge.

The Earl of Yarborough, provincial grand master for Lincolnshire, has laid the foundation-stone of the Chapel of the Resurrection, which is to be erected at the Parish Church, Grimsby, as a memorial to the men of Grimsby who fell in the war It is an unusual event for this ceremony to be performed in a Masonic manner, and the result was that a record assembly was present, but there was little or no room from any outside the order. The address on the occasion was delivered by the vicar of the parish, the Rev. Canon A. A. Markham.

Bradford's Baker's Dozen

Bradford has "a baker's dozen" of lodges, which are being requested to join in a scheme for the erection in that city of a Masonic temple. The proposal is to form a company by subscribing to a debenture issue of £40,000, one-half to be contributed at once, and the balance to be spread over a period of five years. The nominal share capital is fixed at £80,000 in £1 shares. Each lodge is to take up fifty shares in respect of each member of the lodge, paying £2 per member annually. The lodges may each nominate two members to serve as directors.

Each of the two provincial grand lodges of Yorkshire recently assembled, that of North and East Yorkshire under its revered provincial grand master, the Marquess of Zetland, and that of West Yorkshire under its chief, Sir William Raynor. The Marquess of Zetland has now given fifty-two years to the Masonic cause and since his accession to the title and property in 1874, he has devoted his life to the good of the state and his own particular district. His son, the Earl of Ronaldshay, is the present district grand master of Bengal, the first recurrence since the time of the late King Edward VII, who, when Prince of Wales, was grand master, while his son, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, held the office of provincial grand master for Sussex.

SOUTH AFRICAN BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—Henry Burton, the Minister of Finance, announced a surplus of over £2,250,000 on the current year, and budgeted for another in the coming year of £588,000. On the existing taxation basis new proposals, however, turn this into a small deficit as under certain readjustments customs duties would absorb £400,000, increased abatements of income tax in respect of children and dependents absorb £125,000, increased postal, telegraph and telephone rates will bring in £400,000. But there will also be an additional supply of £500,000 mainly for increased war bonus. He characterized the figures relating to the trade of the Union as startling, and the outstanding features are the astonishing expansion of the exports and the growth of manufactures. The revenue has exceeded the estimates by 16 per cent. The exports have increased during the year by no less than 58 per cent. The imports of foodstuffs are constantly diminishing, showing that the country is rapidly becoming self dependent; that industrial production has increased during the last four years by 50 per cent.

AMERICAN RELIEF TO RUSSIAN REFUGEES

While British Attended to Evacuation of Novorossisk, American Red Cross Undertook Relief Work for All Classes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NOVOROSSISK, Russia—As already pointed out in these columns, when the calamity of a military disaster overcame South Russia, tens of thousands of people fled to the shores of the Black Sea. Novorossisk, a small, ill-kept, dirty seaside town, could not accommodate all the refugees. No less than 40,000 remained living in railway cars, mostly in freight wagons. This was in midwinter. The icy bora (northeast gale), that bane of Novorossisk, swept down the mountain gorges. There was scarcely any fuel, besides which most of the railway wagons had no stoves.

No one in these days could have a separate room in Novorossisk—it was an unheard-of luxury. The various institutions were unable to accommodate even those incapacitated from the army. It was with the greatest difficulty that premises could be obtained for lodging those from among the civil population. There were but empty houses, without beds or bedclothes of any kind. Patients were frequently laid on the bare floor without mattresses and even without straw.

Russian Help

Fortunately the American Red Cross was found to possess very large stores. In the beginning of January, in Novorossisk, a meeting was held of the representatives of Russian organizations for the relief of the refugees. These were the remnants of the semi-military societies which had done such splendid service for the army during the great war. The Red Cross, the White Cross, the Zemstvo and the municipal unions had formerly possessed ample funds.

These societies had also attempted to organize themselves during the civil war. But here their work never reached the same well-planned systematic efficiency. The fault did not lie with the personnel alone. Civil war is full of unexpected occurrences and swift changes. It has a wide scope for separate action rather than for consecutive work. This applies both to politics and more especially to the army and everything attached to it.

Representatives of the American Red Cross were present at the meeting of the Russian organization. They listened attentively to the brief statements of the interpreter, who acquainted them with the facts, as told by the Russian doctors and public workers, of conditions and the total impossibility of rendering assistance. The interpreter, speaking in the name of the American representatives, then invited those who wished to visit their stores in the event of something useful being found there. This proposal was couched in the most modest terms, and no one present cherished any particular hopes of American aid.

Circumspection Justifiable

It should be mentioned that at first the American Red Cross rendered assistance on a small scale, but was unable to satisfy every request for goods. A certain amount of circumspection was quite justifiable in a place where all and sundry were busy looting, where even the British stores, guarded by British soldiers, were taken, whole packing cases being emptied of their contents. When, however, the Americans became better acquainted with the Russians, they brought unstinted and generous help.

No statistics were kept in Novorossisk, therefore the exact numbers remained unknown, but one may confidently assert that the majority of those needing it received the help of the American Red Cross. The British Mission dealt exclusively with the evacuation, which incurred great expense and much hard work. The Americans undertook relief work. Many refugees had lost all their belongings. Some of them had come on foot, leaving everything behind.

Wonder and Envy

In a word, persons who but a short while ago had been well-to-do, or even wealthy, were gradually transformed into ragged paupers bereft of home and earnings. Many did not possess so much as a change of clothes. As for boots, they were out of the question. A pair of new boots worn even by a general or a Cabinet minister roused universal wonder and envy.

When distributing their stores, the American Red Cross in Novorossisk probably registered only the total number of their clients. And yet it would have been interesting to note to whom help had been rendered. All kinds of people received assistance: a young girl, the daughter of an eminent Moscow lawyer, who had held the post of Minister of Justice in General Denikin's government; a certain titled person, whose pictures had in days gone by been painted by the best Russian artists; and also officers who either in the marshes of East Prussia or in the Carpathians had often risked their lives fighting for the common allied cause.

Furthermore, there were professors who had naïvely believed in ideas of right and eloquently defended various humanitarian illusions, President Wilson's 14 points included; women sacrificing themselves to the cause of patriotism; and lastly, just the drab insignificant man in the street, tossed like a grain of sand in the whirlwind of revolution.

All these, whether clever or otherwise, good or bad, strong or weak, became equals, crushed alike by the double burden of homelessness and misfortune. Like children, they all equally appreciated and were delighted with every kindness or care bestowed upon them.

Let those who directed the American Red Cross to far-off South Russia know that their efforts had not been made in vain, and that their fellow workers had brought help and relief. For amid the hardships and sufferings of civil war, any token of a human solidarity common to all peoples is even more needed and appreciated than in an international conflict.

IRISH PROBLEM AS A PACIFICIST VIEWS IT

Captain White, Who Resigned From Army "on Tolstoian Grounds," Says Irish Seek More Equitable Civilization

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland — Capt. J. R. White, formerly of the Gordon Highlanders, and the son of Field Marshal Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith in the Boer war, recently accorded a special interview to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, at which he discussed the Irish question at some length.

Captain White, it may be recollected, served in the Boer war, but later resigned his commission on Tolstoian grounds. He later took a prominent part on the side of Labor in the great Dublin Labor strike of 1913. Coming to more recent times, it may be noted that Captain White was arrested on April 12 last, outside Mountjoy Prison, for addressing the troops. After being arrested and placed in prison, he immediately commenced "hunger-striking," but was released on April 17.

Captain White is known as a confirmed pacificist now, and he sees no political party whatever. Capitalism and militarism are anathema to him. He believes that "true spiritual government" will yet be brought out by Ireland, which then will become a model for the countries.

Irreconcilable Views

While Captain White is without doubt what might be termed a visionary, his views certainly impress one considerably. On being asked by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor if he believed the Irish question was capable of solution by compromise, Captain White replied emphatically: "No! I regard this struggle between Ireland and England as a war between two irreconcilable principles. This is the reason for all the attempts at compromise having failed through the centuries and still meeting with failure." He was then asked: "Do you, then, put your trust in physical force as the solution?" to which he replied:

"No! Once or twice in every century Ireland has made her protest, by physical force, against the unjust nature of British domination, and a large party in Ireland is still wedded to this doctrine. But believing, as I do, that the warring principles mentioned above are—on the side of England, the brute force and predatory aggression latent in all imperialism, and on the side of Ireland (though to some extent subconsciously) the aspiration after a higher and more equitable civilization—it was inevitable that the higher aim would have to evolve for its own consummation a means more in harmony with itself than physical force.

Significance of Hunger Strike

"This I believe," he continued, "to be the deep significance of the Mountjoy hunger strike. The two principles were those opposed in the most dramatically symbolic manner. On the one hand tanks, armored cars, trench mortars, tin-helmeted soldiery and barbed wire; on the other hand untried patriots facing starvation within the prison walls, and several thousands of Irishmen and women in prayer without."

Captain White was then asked how he justified his high claim for Ireland and his condemnation of England, to which he replied: "To do that fully I must go back to the historical roots of the trouble. The English occupation of Ireland in the twelfth century commenced by endeavoring to destroy the Irish communal class, and substitute for it the feudal system. This system took several centuries to complete.

"Even then, though all trace of the Irish social order was destroyed from the face of the earth, it took deeper refuge in the innermost fiber of the people. Sinn Fein, in restoring the language, and recalling the people to their own national past, is resurrecting the race memory of a totally different social order which has regarded not only English dominion, but the whole basis of society that accompanies it, as foreign and hostile.

A Higher Civilization

"This explains," Captain White said, "my answer to your previous question, that Ireland is aspiring after a higher civilization, still largely subconsciously. The first sign of this subconsciousness coming to the surface was the part taken in the Easter rising of 1916, by James Connolly, the Labor leader. His action showed that he realized that Irish national freedom from England stood also for a fundamental economic change, and a fuller participation of the people in the resources of the country."

On being questioned as to how he supposed that a hunger strike—which he said was a higher means to Ireland's high end—was going to contribute to Ireland's freedom, Captain White said: "It is obvious that England's oppression of Ireland would be impossible but for the apathy in the matter of the English laboring masses. Now no event provoked such a sympathetic response from British Labor as the Mountjoy hunger strike, and I anticipate that the Wormwood Scrubs strike will have an even greater effect, although its consequences may not be immediately obvious.

Progressive Forces in Britain

"I believe," Captain White continued, "that the backbone of progressive forces in Britain are men of the type of the conscientious objector who have never been in sympathy with Ireland's appeal to physical force, but who will be deeply stirred by this passive protest. One of the hardest things in the world is to get combination in an effort at passive resistance. This is why physical force is easier, and passive resistance so often ineffective. The hunger strike, en masse, unites the effectiveness of combination with the moral force of passive resistance."

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor then questioned Captain White as to what impressed him most during his imprisonment in Mountjoy, to which he replied that he was deeply impressed by the marvelous gayety and lack of self-consciousness shown by the strikers.

"The close interaction of national consciousness" Captain White concluded, "and religion supported the strikers. The sympathy from the outside reached the prisoners' cells on double lines of waves, and in response one felt that the forces set up by the prisoners' courage and sacrifice penetrated not only to their sympathizers but to their opponents."

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SOLVING THE VEXED ADRIATIC QUESTION

Writer Shows Various Pourparlers of 1919 Ending in the Joint Memorandum to Italy to "Exorcise Danger to Peace"

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 24 and 25.

III

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Continuing his special articles W. Crawfurd Price writes: "The absence of the Italian delegation, occasioned, as has been noted in the preceding article, by President Wilson's April proposals, was not prolonged, and the Latins returned to Paris on May 6. A few days later (May 14) the first day of the May compromises was discussed. This advocated the possession of Fiume by the Italians and Susak by the Jugo-Slavs, while proposing that that part of the port of Fiume lying between the Fiumara (the stream dividing Fiume and Susak) and the railway station, was to be leased to the Slavs for a term of 99 years, and administered by a joint board of Italians and Jugo-Slavs. These negotiations proved abortive.

"Then followed the second May compromise. It was announced on May 29, 1919, that President Wilson had approved a settlement which had met with Mr. Orlando's acceptance. This scheme proposed the constitution of Fiume (without Susak) in an independent state under the League of Nations, Italy to renounce Dalmatia but to obtain Zara and Sebenico in full sovereignty, together with the islands of Cherso, Lussin, Lissa and Pelagosa, and to receive a mandate for Albania. The Southern Slav delegation declined this project.

"To this period belong also other schemes labeled as 'The Tardieu Proposals,' all of which have reference to the buffer state idea and maintain the theory of a perpetual Italian claim to the corpus separatum of Fiume. In effect, these proposals cut away from the ideas which prompted the 'Wilson Line,' and lead to a jumble of restrictions, servitudes and anomalies. They insinuate that Fiume was not to be Southern Slav, but was rather to be included in a buffer state, which was not desired by her people, in order that Italy might dominate the port. None of them provided the elements of permanency and they went the way of all amateur solutions of a highly technical problem.

Compromiser in Chief

"The Adriatic question was now left to simmer for several months, the Supreme Council being absorbed in the preparation of the German Treaty; but, during the summer of 1919, Mr. Lloyd George, the Compromiser in Chief, tried his prentice hand and, in association with Mr. Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister (the disappearance of Baron Sonnino had greatly eased the situation), put forward a scheme, dated August 25, 1919, which was submitted to President Wilson and became known as 'The Washington Memorandum.' It provided for a free port area, partly in Fiume and partly in Susak, to be administered for a term of 99 years by the League of Nations. Italy was to hold Fiume in sovereignty, but the League was to administer the railways running into it. The objection to this proposal, which led to its consignment to the conference, was that the Southern Slavs would have been robbed of control over the only port serving their Croatian and Southern Slav lands.

"Two developments must now be noted: Speaking in the Italian Chamber on September 27, 1919, Mr. Tittoni stated that, on August 13, Mr. Clemenceau, and, on August 31, Mr. Lloyd George, had agreed to Italian sovereignty over Fiume. The Italian Foreign Minister proceeded to cite a number of variants of the projects already discussed and to which he was ready to agree. On September 12, 1919, Gabriele d'Annunzio occupied Fiume and proclaimed its annexation to Italy. The aftermath of this filibustering expedition has been left to Italy.

The Tittoni Initiative

"The next initiative was with Mr. Tittoni, who, on October 13, 1919, forwarded a memorandum to the Supreme Council in which he proposed the formation of a large buffer state including Fimue. Volosko and eastern Istria were to go to Italy in order to provide territorial connection with Fiume. Zara was to become a free city, diplomatically represented by Italy, and the islands of Cherso, Lussin, Lissa, Pelagosa and Lagosta were also to be ceded to Italy. Two developments are here to be noted. The demand for the island of Lagosta is revived for the first time since the Treaty of London, and the proposal of a corridor linking up Italian territory with the buffer state makes its initial appearance.

"On behalf of President Wilson, Mr. Lansing refused consent, referring specifically to the demand for Lagosta and the corridor. At the same time he explained his idea of neutralization as meaning demilitarization of the islands and adjacent waters down to Ragusa, the mainland to be free from this servitude.

"On November 15 Gabriele d'Annunzio raided Zara, and the month following the Fiume Council, grown weary of the poet's exploits, entered into negotiations with the Italian Government, which resulted in the latter pledging itself not to accept any solution which did not provide for the independence of Fiume and territorial connections with Italy.

"It may be held that the Allies tacitly acquiesced in these decisions, but their attention was speedily directed to their adverse bearing on the possibilities of a satisfactory settlement.

Points of Agreement

"Considerable inter-allied discussion ensued, and on December 9, 1919, the representatives of America, Great Britain and France delivered a joint memorandum to Italy. Its object, according to the preamble, was to exorcise the danger to peace arising out of the still unsettled conditions, and it proceeds to enumerate the points of agreement reached, which it states to have been, in the main embodied in the note from President Wilson to the Italian delegation on October 27. These points were: (1) A modification of the Wilson line so as to include 200,000 Southern Slavs as against 40,000 Italians; the demilitarization of the Assling region. (2) The status and organization of the buffer state to be in the hands of the League of Nations and not determined by plebiscite; Fiume to enjoy autonomy within the buffer state. (3) Zara to be a free city under the League, but within the southern Slav Customs Union. (4) Italy to receive Lussin, Unic, Lissa and the islets to the west and Pelagosa—all these islands to be demilitarized and Lissa to have complete autonomy. (5) Albania to come under an Italian mandate, but with provision for Greek claims in the south. (6) Vallona with its hinterland to be Italian.

"The memorandum, having called attention to the demilitarization of the Southern Slav islands and adjacent waters as far south as Ragusa, proceeds to examine further Italian pretensions. To the request for Italian diplomatic representation for Zara, it replies that Zara, as a free city, would be free to choose its own representation; to the claim for complete independence for Fiume within the buffer state, it points out that the two would be interdependent and that the one could not exist without the other; to the demand for territorial communication between Italian Istria and Fiume, it scathingly announces that the plan appears to run counter to every known consideration of geography, economics and territorial convenience. The criticism of the aspiration of Lagosta is no less virile: 'this question of further annexation of Jugo-Slav territory is raised quite unambiguously,' strategical and economic considerations not arising, there remains nothing but a desire for further territory.

"This comprehensive exposé of the combined wisdom of the members of the Supreme Council rang down the curtain on the pourparlers of 1919."

NEW ZEALAND'S RECENT ELECTION

Rise of Labor Party More Significant Than Sectarian Issue in Dominion Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Sectarian issues were raised during the recent general election in New Zealand, and questions have been asked since as to the extent of the influence exercised over the voters by religious organizations.

The Liberal leader, Sir Joseph Ward, who lost his own seat and saw the wreck of his party at the election, attributed his defeat in part to the campaign conducted against him by the Protestant Political Association, an anti-Roman Catholic organization of recent growth. But public men generally believe that the rise of the Labor Party was a far more important factor than religious antagonism.

The Roman Catholic Church has long interested itself in politics here, but its leaders have seldom taken sides conspicuously. Its particular concern has been a demand for state grants to denominational schools.

State Schools Free

New Zealand's education system is free, secular and compulsory. The state schools are open to all children without charge. All children must receive education up to the age of 14 years, but they need not go to the state schools if they are receiving suitable education elsewhere. The Roman Catholics generally maintain their own schools in order that their children may receive religious instruction, and they contend that they ought to receive grants from state education funds. Successive governments have refused to make these grants, on the ground that state education is by law secular, and the Roman Catholic Church has continued to urge its demand.

The new factor was the appearance of the Protestant Political Association, which conducted an unsparing campaign against Sir Joseph Ward, who is himself a Roman Catholic. The association alleged that when head of the government, Sir Joseph Ward had stuffed the public service with Roman Catholics. It accused him of having granted minor concessions, such as railway privileges, to Roman Catholic schools, and said a good deal about relations between Rome and Bolshevism. This campaign helped to bring about the defeat of the Liberal leader in his own constituency. But its effect upon the country at large does not seem to have been great.

Labor an Important Factor

Sir Joseph Ward, it is fair to say, was able to answer the accusations to the satisfaction of his friends. He could show easily, for example, that the public service had not been stuffed with Roman Catholics. But this personal point is of less general interest than the fact revealed by the election returns, that the rise of the Labor Party was the factor of importance at the general election. Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister of New Zealand and head of the Reform Party, is a Protestant and an Orangeman from the north of Ireland. A successful anti-Roman Catholic agitation would have been to his advantage, but as a matter of fact his party secured 206,461 votes, as against 243,476 in the 1914 election. The Liberals recorded 196,837 votes (including votes cast for one or two nominally Independent candidates), and the Labor Party 127,024 votes. The Labor Party, which more than doubled its vote, denounced all sectarian controversy during the election campaign and insisted that all attempts to raise denominational issues were merely red herrings drawn across the scent of social reform.

The past political activities of the Roman Catholic Church, and especially the threat directed at the secular idea in the national scheme of education, may be regarded as the cause of the appearance of the Protestant political organization, and to that extent the Roman Catholics are to blame for what many New Zealanders regard as an unpleasant and dangerous form of political controversy. But it does not appear that either organization can claim to have used decisive influence on the general election. The cost of living and industrial unrest were weightier factors than the sectarian issue.

WHAT IS FRENCH POLICY IN CILICIA?

Senator Desires Country Should Understand Cost and Purpose of the French Operations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—An interview with Mr. d'Estournelles de Constant on the question of French policy in the Middle East and especially in Syria and Cilicia, possesses considerable significance since he is a Senator of great influence and is by no means regarded as an anti-militarist or particularly "advanced" in his views. The other day, however, he suddenly posed this question to the government: What are our armies doing in Cilicia? The whole French policy in Asia Minor was thus challenged. Nor does Mr. d'Estournelles de Constant stand alone. There are other senators and a large number of deputies who have grave doubts about the situation.

The Premier would not accept a discussion upon the Eastern question in the Senate. Mr. d'Estournelles de Constant, however, who has made a special study of foreign politics, is anxious that the country should understand what is going on and should appreciate exactly the cost and the purpose of the French operations in Syria and in Cilicia.

A Clear Explanation

"I have," he said, "not the smallest desire to overthrow the government or to lend myself to any attack upon it. What I desire above all is a clear explanation.

"Either the present operations in Asia Minor are necessary to conclude in a proper manner engagements that we have undertaken in the past—that is to say they are the liquidation of a political blunder, and in that case we should know what are the limits of that liquidation: or else they constitute a new and unexpected orientation of our foreign policy. Such an orientation would imply, as indeed is admitted, new sacrifices which would be absolutely in disproportion with the resources which France now possesses. What is worse is that we are menaced with complications with our allies which are extremely dangerous for us. It is advisable, then, that French policy with regard to the Middle East should be made clear."

The Senator of course was referring to the difficulties that have arisen between England and France with respect to the respective zones of influence in Asia Minor and the attitude of the Arabs, who are by no means friendly to French claims.

Too Costly to Realize

He was reminded of the rights given to France by the various accords and treaties. His reply was that, however well established were those rights, there were sometimes even perfectly legitimate claims which were too costly to realize and had better be abandoned.

To the argument that France should assert herself in the East as a great Christian power, he replied that the proposed methods of asserting her power as a Christian country could not be admitted.

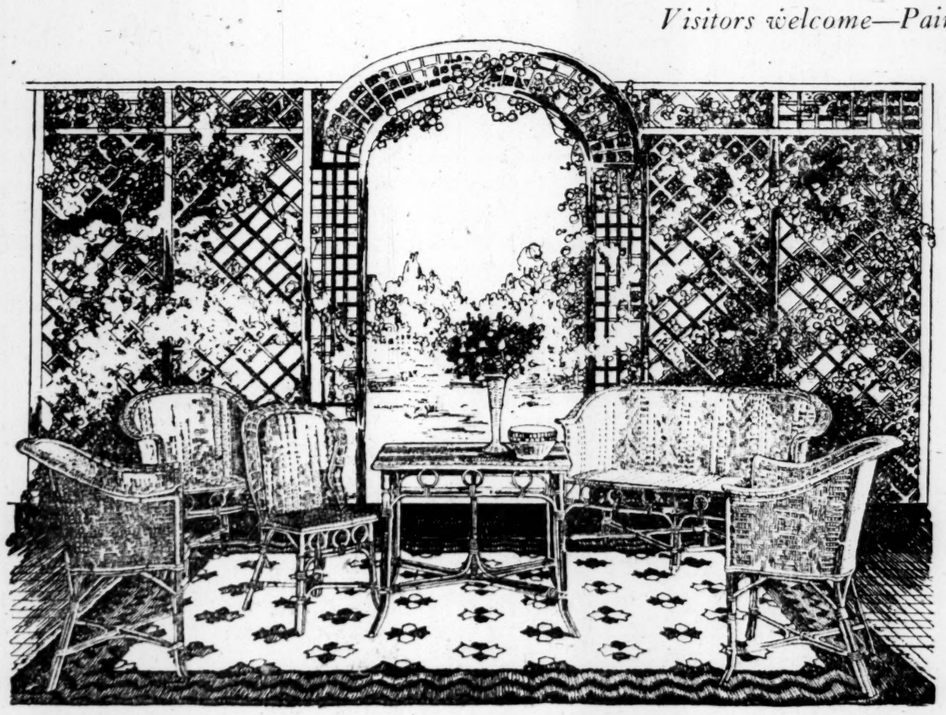
The France of Rousseau could not afford to enter into devious diplomatic ways. There were, he added, intrigues and combinations. There were two paths which were opposed. One was the path of scandalous waste—forces thrown away blindly and without result. There was the path of restrictions, which were as necessary in foreign politics as in the domestic sphere.

The thesis of the opponents of a French protectorate in Syria is that France is too impoverished to embark upon any adventure. Further, it is not clear for them that a French protectorate is desired in Syria and even if it were that it would be desirable for France. Grave dangers are being run, and the sentiment which exists against all colonial enterprise should at least be noted, even though it is hardly likely to prevail now that France is so deeply committed in Syria and Cilicia.

MONEY ORDERS TO SONORA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Resumption of postal money order service between the United States and points in the State of Sonora, Mexico, was announced yesterday by the Post Office Department.

Visitors welcome—Paine's



From Paris to Boston

—comes this ultra smart enamelled cane and bamboo furniture, to impart some of the renewed gaiety of France to American Summer homes.

"Some color," was the first admiring outburst as this furniture was uncrated.

Colors that only Paris would dare attempt. Colors that are gay, perhaps a bit bizarre, yet delightfully effective when given the right setting in the summer home.

Such chairs, tables and seats as one sees in the heart of Paris in the Cafe de la Paix, that sidewalk restaurant which presents an ever changing theatre of French life.

—Unusually durable and practical for outdoors because impervious to moisture—in fact, this French furniture may be washed with the garden hose.

—inexpensive, too, especially so because of the favorable rate of exchange.

For example—the bamboo and cane suite illustrated—sofa, table and four chairs—the six pieces for $225.

—and this is only one of the many smart new things to be seen in Paine's street floor galleries, the shop for painted furniture on the fourth floor—and throughout this large and unusual store—not forgetting the distinguished shops for Rugs, Draperies and Lamps on the second floor.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston

This store will close Saturdays at 12 noon.

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is suitably designed to express the fashionable type for the figure to which it is adapted.

We will be pleased to demonstrate the satisfaction to be found in a Warner's model.

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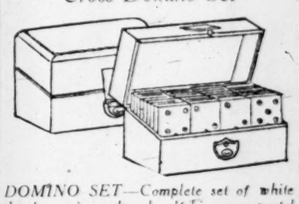
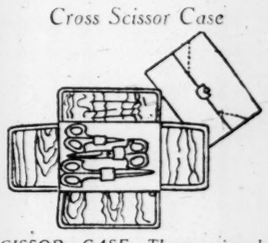
Cross Domino Set



DOMINO SET—Complete set of white dominoes, in a glazed calfskin case, pastel shades, border design of gold tooling, gilt clasp. Size 4½x2½ inches.....$14.50 Initials stamped on case without charge.

Cross Scissor Case



SCISSOR CASE—Three pairs best quality scissors. Glazed calfskin case, pastel shades, border design of gold tooling, silk and velvet lining, gilt clasp. 4¼x5⅞ inches folded.....$8.50

Cross Serving Wagon

Of black enamel wicker, made with four removable stands (when not in use are hung under tray); removable top tray with cretonne-underglass; wagon 28 inches high, rubber-tire wheels. Unfitted $60.00

Chocolate and Refreshment Sets extra

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English kit bag for men; tan grained hide leather, linen lining, double handles; 22, 24 inches.....$56.90, $64.60

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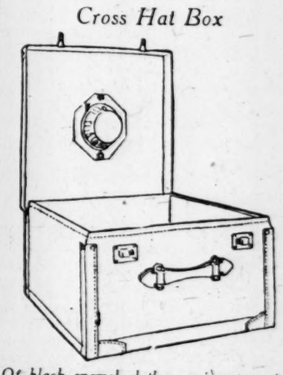

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AUSTRALIA AS SEEN AFTER MANY YEARS

Sir Robert Collins Says That the Enormous Expansion of Cities Like Sydney and Melbourne Is Most Obvious Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir Robert Muirhead Collins, first Commonwealth representative in London, and afterwards official secretary, recently returned to Australia after an absence of over 10 years. He made an extended tour in the Commonwealth and, although his sojourn was only of brief duration, he showed a wide interest in various activities in Australia, and especially in the alterations and advances that had been made on the continent of Australia since his absence in England.

Sir Robert Muirhead Collins, having been an officer of the British Navy, later becoming secretary of the Defense Department, Melbourne, and First Secretary for Defense under federal rule, showed special interest in Australian defense matters. During his stay in the Commonwealth he met the Governor-General and the principal politicians and officials and discussed the chief questions with which Australia is today concerned.

Australia Under Arms

Sir Robert was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to give his impressions of Australia after 14 years' absence. He said that one of the first things that struck him in Australia was the number of men in khaki—returned soldiers of the Australian Imperial Force. Before the war it was common enough to see men in uniform in England, and in the European countries he had visited, but it was quite an historical event to see Australia more or less under arms, or to speak more correctly, in a state of being demobilized.

Australia was one of the most peaceful countries, but, in order to preserve freedom, she, like other British Dominions, did not hesitate to answer the call when the hour came, and thus brought into being a spirit of nationhood. He noticed that since he had returned, Australia had easily and naturally assumed the position of a nation; true it was a small nation, but there was no question now of the status she occupied in the world, and this fine position had been established by the deeds of her sons. Sir Robert continued:

Soldiers Well Cared For

"The war has not been brought home to Australians in the same way as it has been brought home to those who live in England, for they were far removed from scenes of warlike operations, except at the beginning of the war, when the Commonwealth undertook military and naval expeditions against German possessions in New Guinea and the islands. They have not suffered from restriction of food or from bombing attacks, and they have enjoyed, it might be said, during the war a high degree of prosperity. Despite the recent drought, Australia may be said to be very prosperous, owing of course to the demand there is for all her natural productions of wool, wheat, and meat. The repatriation organizations that have set up have been doing excellent work, and the returned soldier has been well looked after in Australia, and has great keenness now to go in for fruit farming and other occupations on the land.

"The enormous expansion of the cities, especially Sydney and Melbourne," Sir Robert Collins continued, "is the most obvious change to anyone on returning to Australia after a prolonged absence. It is in some respects an unfortunate tendency, this congestion of population in the two big cities, but the lack of extended railway communication and uniform gauge as well as of development of good communication by road, retards settlement in the country. Until the problem of internal communication is tackled in earnest no great improvement as to country settlement can be expected. A Country Party has now formed in the political world which hopes by its influence to draw attention to the requirements of the country districts.

A White Australia Policy

"The Commonwealth is as fixed as ever upon the white Australia policy, but at present there is no progress as to the development or settlement of the large tropical area of Australia. There, again, without such territory being linked up by railway communication, development by white labor is scarcely possible. There are some who still hold that the development of the tropical area cannot be done without importation of colored labor, and one notable adherent to this view is Sir Baldwin Spencer, professor of biology at Sydney University, who has great experience in the exploration of the country.

"The recent war," Sir Robert continued, "must have a great effect upon the Australian, for the soldiers who have returned have had a wonderful experience in seeing other countries, and meeting other nationalities, and their outlook generally must be considerably enlarged in consequence. There is, after war, the difficulty of getting people readily to settle down to routine life, and it is in some sense unfortunate that visits of General Sir William Birdwood and the Prince of Wales should come at a time when the most urgent necessity is for everybody to return to the dull routine of daily work.

Developing Industries

"Australia is now very earnest in her endeavor of establishing and developing native industries. The great steel works of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company at Newcastle are causing subsidiary industries to be established, such as galvanized iron works. There are also inquiries as to the establishment of tinplate works in Australia. A new tariff now introduced is framed on the policy of protection and encouragement for native manufactures.

"Australia is left with a considerable burden of war debt for so small a community, and, further, she has before her the problem of maintaining an efficient system of defense without embarking upon too great an expenditure. It is unlikely that the Commonwealth will be able to afford so ambitious a scheme for naval defenses as Lord Jellicoe has put before the government. The Australian Government is already incurring considerable expenditure on a naval base in Western Australia, and also in another naval base at a western port in Victoria. It will also become necessary to establish some base in New South Wales other than the existing naval establishment in Sydney, as it is considered that Sydney is not suited for the development required. It is essentially a commercial port.

Outlook Changed

"I do not think the public in Australia," Sir Robert continued, has yet realized the responsibilities undertaken in becoming a party to a League of Nations covenant; this must alter their whole outlook. Before, Australia was inclined to consider that the foreign policy of the Empire did not concern it, it now has to undertake responsibility as regards foreign policy, and it becomes, therefore, urgently necessary that better means should exist for educating public opinion on what is passing in foreign countries; it has to take a continual and sustained interest in foreign policy; it can no longer confine its outlook to Australia.

"In this respect the Australian press fails—it concentrates too much upon local parochial topics, simply because the writers say it meets the public requirements, and that they do not take an interest in external matters. But the press should make some endeavor to educate public opinion, and to furnish for the readers news that would enable them to follow the course of events abroad. Officially there is some recognition of this new responsibility of Australia, and, in connection with taking over a mandate for German New Guinea, and other German possessions in the Pacific, the establishment of a Pacific branch in connection with the Prime Minister's department, whose duty it will be to study all the problems arising in connection with the administration of these territories, and closely to follow the trend of eastern thought and activities marks important advance."

Sir Robert concluded by saying the present time was a good opportunity for a vigorous policy of attracting and settling immigrants in Australia, for population was still the crying need, the greater the population the easier they sould be able to carry the burden of indebtedness that the war had imposed, and the easier also the problem of defense.

FARMERS UNITE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KELOWNA, British Columbia—The amalgamation of the United Farmers of British Columbia and the Association of Farmers Institutes, under the former name, was practically accomplished at a joint conference of the two executives held in the Board of Trade rooms here. The outcome of the conference was the passing of the following resolution:

"That this meeting adopt the constitution of the United Farmers of British Columbia as revised by the joint committee, and revised and approved by this meeting, and that each association shall send a copy of the constitution so revised and approved to each of their locals, respectively, and that this meeting of the joint boards heartily approve of the proposal for the amalgamation and the constitution as adopted, and each member pledges himself to make every effort to bring the amalgamation to a successful conclusion." Most of the locals of the United Farmers are already on record as in favor of the union and the Farmers Institutes are also believed to be almost unanimously in favor of it.

The genesis of the movement for union of these two large bodies of farmers dates back to a meeting in Smithers, British Columbia, last summer when a joint committee was appointed to consider the question. The matter was further discussed at the farmers' convention held in Victoria in February.

In urging at the conference here that the above resolution should be indorsed, President Copeland of the United Farmers, said in part: "I have always been hopeful that this amalgamation would take place. We as farmers cannot afford to be divided. There is nothing we cannot accomplish, if we stand together. It is true the politicians do not like the United Farmer movement and do not want us to act independently."

"We are going to be swept into politics in spite of ourselves," said J. W. Berry, president of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association, and this appears to be the impression of every one. The general feeling among those at the conference was that the United Farmers would have several candidates in the field at the next provincial elections.

BRITISH MOTORISTS AS CAMPERS OUT

Motor Caravan and Motor Camp Oufit Are Receiving Increased Attention, in View of Motor Boom and Hotel Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — There is one aspect of the motor boom in Great Britain that has not yet received the consideration which ordinary prudence and foresight demands. Some hundreds of thousands of new cars will be delivered this year, and allowing that a few will be used only for town visits, there will still be a vast increase in the number of touring cars. Already the main roads near the larger towns are giving warning signs of the coming congestion. Few, save perhaps the present hotel proprietors, have envisaged the strain that the boom will place on the hotel accommodations of the country towns and villages. The problem is already becoming acute, and by the time the holiday season arrives it will be literally a case of "No room at the Inn." Nor can one expect any real improvement during the present year.

In these circumstances wise motorists are looking about for alternatives. The motor caravan and the motor camp outfit are claiming increased respect and attention. Year by year before the war, both these methods, though never reaching any degree of popularity, were finding an increasing number of devotees. The war time experiences seem on the whole to have stimulated rather than damped out the love of the open air, and what these experiences began, the hotel shortage in many cases may complete. Caravanning and camping for motorists may thus enjoy a decided filip during the next two or three years.

The Trailer Caravan

One of the evidences of this lies in the increasing number of motor caravan trailers that are being marketed in Great Britain. One of the lightest of these is the "Piggott" trailer caravan. These caravans are constructed with light wooden framework, and strength is obtained by two lattice box girders which extend along the whole length of the van on each side. The girders, which incidentally form seats, beds, and lockers, support between them the floor, and from their exterior sides, a light framework extends upward to take the lantern roof. The whole framework is covered with tightly stretched waterproof canvas laced on in a manner which effectually prevents drafts and dust from entering.

This method of construction, by eliminating paneling and coach work, insures a light and inexpensive vehicle which even quite a small powered car should be capable of towing. The waterproof covering keeps out effectively the wind and rain. Glazed windows and lantern roof provide effective ventilation and light and on cold damp nights, the interior can be made quite snug and cozy. Four folding legs are provided which let down and support the caravan when detached from the car, and a little step ladder gives access to the door. Flaps are provided for the seats which open out from berths 2ft. 3in. wide, and a folding table occupies the middle of the caravan. The caravans are fitted with an oil stove, but a coal range with chimney may be substituted.

Easily Dismantled

From the point of view of the motorist whose garage space is limited, not the least of the advantages of this method of construction is the ease with which the caravan can be dismantled. The framework is fitted together with bolts and winged nuts with spring washers, and the whole caravan can be taken down and stored in any loft or outhouse. The canvas takes off, the lantern roof lifts off its supporting uprights, and becomes three separate units. The flooring is in sections, and the whole vehicle when dismantled takes up so small a space that its housing during the winter months should present no difficulty.

If the touring motorist is to add a camp equipment to his lead of four or five passengers and their holiday luggage, the weight and bulk of that equipment are of primary importance. In this respect England has been well served by the pioneers of the Camping Club of Great Britain, who, chiefly in their efforts to produce an equipment light enough and compact enough for the cyclist and motor cyclist, has developed a camp outfit both bulk and weight of which are almost negligible to the car owner. A "cottage" tent having a floor space of 6ft. 6in. by 6ft. 6in. and suitable for two persons weighs only 4 pounds six ounces, or complete with flysheet (double roof), groundsheet, poles and pegs, 12 pounds. The poles are each in three sections and are constructed of McGruer aeroplane spar, forming a two-ply cylindrical pole lighter and stronger than bamboo.

Ideal Sites

The material used for these light-weight tents is a light cotton lawn and when folded the whole outfit, with the exception of the poles, would pack in a small case or in a ruck sack. The tents are by no means the toys that these weights and dimensions might indicate, being in practical use weather proof, and much easier to ventilate than the regulation army type of tent. The "kitchen" of the outfit consists of a "Primus" vapor stove, aluminum kettles in nest, and the usual utensils. The sleeping gear favored by the majority of light-weight camping enthusiasts, is the Jaeger sleeping bag and a down quilt, or for ultra light-weight work, a down sleeping bag only. The British Isles, especially in Scotland and Ireland, abounds in sites beside stream or lake suitable for pitching these light-weight tents.

The Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland has a list which it supplies to members of some 500 official sites with a fixed tariff. For large parties a combination camp and caravan tour would have obvious advantages. After meeting the initial expense of the caravan and the tents, holidays could be enjoyed in the choicest scenery at the expense of petrol and car depreciation only.

AIR PATROLS EFFECTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—The immense army aeroplanes now sweeping hourly over the great Santa Barbara forest already have saved it from serious fires. Recently one of them flashed a wireless message which was picked up at two different signal corps stations, and telephoned into the Santa Barbara and Los Angeles forestry offices within two minutes after a 15-acre blaze was first sighted.

USE OF WIRELESS TO FIND POSITION

Actual "Position Line" of Aeroplanes in Flight Can Now Be Found by Use of Sextants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a meeting before the Royal Geographical Society, held at the society's headquarters in London recently, Gordon M. Dobson, of the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, read a paper on "The Design of Instruments for the Navigation of Aircraft."

The lecturer took each of the instruments used primarily for navigation in a modern aeroplane, discussed its structure and the manner in which it is used, and summarized briefly the present state of aerial navigation.

The compass was the least satisfactory of the instruments used, he said, but its defects were inherent and due to laws of nature, so that there was no possibility of a complete and simple solution. On board ship and on land few troubles arose beside that connected with the allowances that had to be made for variation, deviation, and so forth. In the air there were additional difficulties. With an unsuitable compass and in particular conditions of vibration, the card might start slowly revolving, making a complete revolution every few seconds. Moreover, sometimes a pilot might turn to the left while the compass led him to believe he was turning to the right.

A New Method

Speaking of the problems to be solved, Mr. Dobson instanced those of steering from a known position on a given course for a given distance, and of checking the actual position from time to time of aircraft in flight, including the determination of the allowance to be made for wind. The recent great advances in finding direction by wireless telegraphy, the lecturer stated, had resulted in an entirely new method of position finding which seemed likely to become of greatest importance both in marine and aerial navigation.

The present state of aerial navigation, Mr. Dobson said, might briefly be summed up as follows: Methods and instruments were available which enabled an aeroplane to be flown in a given direction and for a given distance through the air with an accuracy amply sufficient for our requirements. The possibility of accurate determination of the allowance to be made for wind, however, lagged far behind. The measurement of the speed of the aeroplane over the ground was subject to great error, so that the distance traveled along any course was not always well known.

Allowance for Wind

When flying above cloud, the lecturer stated, or at any other time when the surface of the earth could not be seen, allowance must be made for wind from previous measurements of the wind by meteorological means, or from two determinations of the aeroplane's position by astronomical or wireless methods. Meteorological methods of measuring the wind at all times, both in and above cloud, were available and could be used when the circumstances warranted the necessary outlay.

The actual "position line" could now be found by sextants to within a few miles, and position-finding by wireless appeared very promising when certain difficulties were overcome. The whole of this subject had advanced rapidly, and the initial stages might now be said to have been satisfactorily passed, though much still remained to be done.

MORE FARM WORKERS EMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—A noticeable increase in the number of men seeking employment on farms is taken as an indication of a big movement landward that economists say is on the way in Ontario and Canada. Within a month the number of applicants at the government employment bureaux here has grown until it is double that of any previous month, and this at a time of year when men for farms are usually hard to obtain. Notwithstanding the scarcity of farm labor, employment officials state there are some farmers who still expect to get help at wages which prevailed four or five years ago.

PROTESTANT TEACHER SHORTAGE IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, Quebec—The shortage of Protestant school teachers in the Province of Quebec, especially in the rural districts, is one of the problems the authorities are finding difficult of solution. At the School for Teachers at Macdonald College, the training institution for the Province, 162 young women and four young men have just received diplomas, but this number is quite inadequate to meet the demand, and the country districts, where salaries are low, have perforce to go short.

At the closing exercises, Dean Sinclair Laird stated emphatically that this scarcity is increasing and that numerous applications for teachers at high salaries have drawn no response from the teachers in training during the past year, nearly all of whom were already engaged. He advocated the institution of scholarships in various parts of the Province to enable talented pupils to take training courses so as to qualify themselves for the teaching profession and return to their native counties. The Ottawa valley and the Gaspe district were reported to be worse off as regards trained teachers than the eastern townships or the cities and towns. Dr. W. G. Parmalee, representing the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction, said it was lamentable that every year many of the youth of the rural districts should graduate at Macdonald College only to swell the population of the cities of the provinces, notably of Montreal, instead of taking their learning back to the districts from which they came originally. Some solution of the problem would have to be found.

WINNIPEG TO BUILD NEW SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The city of Winnipeg will spend $1,100,000 on new school buildings during the next year. At present classes are being held in the corridors of some of the schools and in rented rooms. The money required for new schools has been voted by the electors at a special election.

GMC

General Motors Trucks

SERVICE

This means continuous truck performance.

Without service the best built truck in the world is expensive at any price.

Rendering service demands a large investment in parts, up-to-date machinery to handle repairs quickly and accurately, and competent well paid men to do the work.

Ask GMC Users what real service means.

THE NOYES-BUICK CO.

New England Distributors

17 CUMMINGTON ST., BOSTON

The Store will be closed on Saturdays during July and August

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

Special for Monday

Several Thousand Yards of Choice Dress Silks

arranged in Dress, Blouse, Skirt and other desirable lengths

will be sold at prices below original cost

ranging from $1.15 to 3.90 per yard

This remarkable Offering will include Black Silks, White Silks, Sports Silks, Crepe de Chines, Printed Georgettes, Velveteens and Duvetyns, all of superior qualities

(The Sale will be held on the SIXTH FLOOR)

Other Sales for Monday

Women's Summer Silk Dresses (reductions)
Women's and Misses' Bathing Costumes;
Women's Cotton Frocks (reductions); Cotton Dress Fabrics and Couch Hammocks (both reductions)

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Bear Market Ignores Favorable Developments—Rise in Sterling Exchange—Further Gold Shipments are Expected

Occasional spurts in the New York stock market give occasion for a variety of arguments from bull quarters showing why stocks should advance. But the fact is the tendency has been steadily downward for several months, the occasional rallies having been due to the covering of shorts. Such favorable developments marketwise as the higher sterling exchange rates and the early probability of higher freight rates were offset by the stringent credit situation. Politics has not yet caused any commotion in the securities markets, and it is a question whether that subject will influence market prices for some time to come. Some prognosticators say that until the market has struck bottom there is no influence that is going to boost prices. The liquidation of commodities and consequent reduction in the cost of living must become more in evidence, it is thought, before one can hope for the beginning of a bull market. Just how long it will be before such a stage is reached no one knows.

Rise in Sterling

On Tuesday of this week sterling got above $4 for the first time since April 5 when the movement of gold from England to New York was at its height. In April demand reached $4.06¾ and cable $4.07½, and that was the first time sterling had crossed $4 since the last week in November.

In the interval from November to April sterling touched the record low of $3.16 on February 4. The fact that the shipment of gold from England in anticipation of the Anglo-French loan made for higher quotations for the pound is taken to indicate that the impending movement of the yellow metal may be the reason for rates even better than the figures touched in April. The high in the first week of April was $4.06¾ for demand and $4.07½ for cables.

There is likely to be a considerable amount of the yellow metal shipped here by France. England has sent about $75,000,000 to date, and it is reported that she has bought in the open market enough to meet the remainder of her share of the $500,000,000 loan. France has been sending gold to England for reshipment to this country, and between now and October 15 there will be some large consignments to meet the maturity.

England's Trade Position

During the next two or three months it is possible that Canada will send in some of the precious metal for the Anglo-French maturity. It is said that there is a considerable amount of gold in Canada now awaiting shipment to this country.

Another reason for the appreciation in sterling is the improvement in England's trade position. She has been steadily cutting down the big excess of imports by producing and exporting more. In the first four months of 1920 the excess of imports was pared down more than $150,000,000.

At $4 sterling is off 17.69 per cent from parity. At $3.18, the record low, it was off 34.56 per cent. When the pound crossed $4 in April it was predicted that it would stay above that figure, but the following week saw lower quotations and the pound was down to $3.75. If the gold shipments continue at regular intervals from now until October 15, when the loan matures, it is not unlikely that sterling will stay above $4, and may climb back to the quotations which prevailed last fall, when the pound stood at around $4.20.

Money Market Firm

There are expectations in some quarters that, after the July dividend and interest money has begun to flow back to the banks, a period of somewhat more comfortable conditions in money may ensue. Such hopes, however, are not very sanguine, and any such relaxation is regarded as likely to be neither pronounced nor protracted. The peak of crop-moving demand is only some two months away, and this year the high unit price for agricultural production will naturally increase the aggregate of credit involved, even though the yield in bushels shows some diminution. Already wheat harvesting has reached as far north as southern Kansas.

It is also the opinion of many bankers that a possible moderate letdown in borrowing demand next month, perhaps as the accompaniment of business curtailment or of politics, would not have appreciable effect on money rates.

Call Money Strong

Meanwhile, the course of the call market in New York has been disappointing recent predictions that the passing of tax-day would lead to a brief interval of easier and more plentiful accommodation. Instead, the rate has firmed up from 7 per cent to 8 per cent on renewals, with afternoon spurts to as high as 11 per cent, going as high as 14 per cent on Thursday. As has recently been the case, the variations are largely due to shiftings in the narrow margin of supply, with demand remaining comparatively very light. The chief factor as regards supply has been the dimensions of interior balances, and these have been undergoing rather steady withdrawal the last week or so.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	39¾	40	39¾	40
Am Car & Fdry.	*139	139¾	138¾	138½
Am Int Corp	86¼	68½	86⅛	86½
Am Loco	97¾	98¼	97¾	97¾
Am Smelters	58½	58½	58½	58½
Am Tel & Tel	93	93¼	93	93
Am Woolen	96¼	97	96¼	97
Anaconda	55¾	56⅛	55¼	55½
Atchison	79	79½	78⅞	79½
At Gulf & W I	160	161½	160	161½
Bald Loco	118¼	119½	118¼	119
B & O	30¼	31	30⅛	31
Beth Steel B	89½	90¼	89½	90
Can Pacific	112¼	112⅞	112⅛	112⅞
Cent Leather	65⅞	65⅞	65¼	65¾
Chandler	100	100½	100	100⅛
Chi, M & St P	32	32½	32	32½
Chi, R I & Pac	36	36¾	36	36½
Chino	30	30	28¾	29⅛
Corn Products	95¼	95⅝	94⅞	95
Crucible Steel	148¼	150½	148	149⅛
Cuba Cane Sug	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
End Johnson	88	88	88	88
Gen Electric	138½	139	138½	139
Gen Motors	23¾	24	23¾	24
Goodrich	62½	62¾	62½	62¾
Inter Paper	75¼	75¼	74½	75
Inspiration	51⅛	51¼	48⅞	50
Kennecott	26⅛	26¼	25¼	25⅝
Marine	31½	31¾	31½	31½
do pfd	89½	90½	89½	89¾
Mex Pet	179½	181¼	179	179⅛
Midvale	41	41⅛	41	41
Mo Pacific	24¾	25	24¾	24¾
N Y Central	68	68⅞	68	68⅞
N Y, N H & H	28½	29⅛	28¼	29
No Pac	70⅛	71¼	70⅛	71¼
Pan Am Pet	102¾	103¾	102½	102½
Pan Am B	96½	96½	96⅛	96½
Penn	38½	38½	38¼	38¼
Pierce-Arrow	51⅛	51⅛	50½	50⅞
Punta Alegre	102½	102½	101¼	101⅞
Reading	84⅜	85¼	84	85
Rep I & Stl	92¾	93½	92½	93
Roy D of N Y	111½	113½	111½	113¼
Sinclair	31⅛	31⅝	31⅛	31½
So Pac	92	92½	91⅞	92½
Studebaker	71	71⅜	70¾	71⅜
Texas Co	45⅜	45¾	45	45
Texas & Pacific	38¾	40⅜	38¾	40⅜
Trans Oil	15⅛	15½	15	15½
Un Pacific	112¾	113⅝	112¾	113
U S Rubber	95	95½	94½	95⅛
U S Steel	92⅜	92⅞	92⅜	92¾
Utah Copper	66⅛	66¼	65	66
Westinghouse	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
Willys-Over	18¾	18¾	18½	18¾
Worthington	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛

Total sales 284,800 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Libs 3½s	91.90	91.98	91.86	91.86
Lib 1st 4s	85.70	85.70	85.70	85.70
Lib 2d 4s	85.24	85.32	85.24	85.32
Lib 1st 4¼s	86.10	86.10	86.00	86.00
Lib 2d 4¼s	85.36	85.42	85.24	85.30
Lib 3d 4¼s	89.18	89.20	89.00	89.00
Lib 4th 4¼s	85.74	85.80	85.70	85.74
Vic 3¾s	95.62	95.62	95.52	95.51
Vic 4¾s	95.60	95.62	95.50	95.54

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s	99	99⅜	99	99⅜
City of Paris 6s	92½	92¾	92½	92⅝
C. of Bordeaux 6s	85	85	85	85
City of Lyons 6s	85	85	85	85
City Marseilles 6s	85	85	85	85
City of Copen. 6s	75⅝	75¾	75¾	75¾
Un King 5½s 1921	96⅞	97	96⅞	96⅞
Un King 5½s 1922	93⅛	93¼	92½	92½
Un King 5½s 1929	88¾	88¾	88	88¼

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

		Dec.	Adv.
Am Tel	93¼	..	..
A A Ch com	*86	..	..
Am Bosch	*113½	1¾	..
Am Wool com	*87	⅞	..
Am Zinc	13⅝b	..	..
Arizona Com	10½	..	..
Booth Fish	8b	..	..
Boston Elev	62½	1½	..
Boston & Me	33	½	..
Butte & Sup	*21½	..	¼
Cal & Arizona	59	..	..
Cal & Hecla	315	..	5
Copper Range	37¾b	..	..
Davis-Daly	8¾	¼	..
East Butte	12	¼	..
Eastern Mass	20	..	..
Elder	30¾	..	¼
Fairbanks	59b	..	..
Granby	*36¾	..	..
Gray & Davis	19¾	..	¼
Greene-Can	*30	..	..
I Creek com	59	1	..
Isle Royale	30	..	..
Lake Copper	2b	..	..
Mass Elec pfd	7¼	..	..
Mass Gas	81½	..	½
May-Old Col	5½	..	..
Miami	20	..	..
Mohawk	61	..	1
Mullins Body	37½	..	..
N Y, N H & H	29	1	..
North Butte	16½	..	½
Old Dominion	24½	..	½
Osceola	39	1½	..
Parish & Bing	31¾	..	..
Pond Creek	18½	..	..
Punta Alegre	*101¾	¼	..
Root & Van Der	41½	..	½
Stewart	40b	..	..
Swift & Co	107½	..	..
United Fruit	201	3	..
United Shoe	40	⅞	..
U S Smelting	57	..	..

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	9⅞	10
Allied Oil	23	25
Auto Fuel	58	60
Boone	3½	5
Carib Synd	17	19
Cities S Bnkrs Ctfs	35¾	36¼
Elk Basin	7⅞	8
General Asphalt	72⅝	73½
Hecla Mining	4	4¼
Heyden Chem	4¾	4⅞
Houston Oil	73	75
Ind Packg	8½	9
Inter Petrol	34	36
Invincible Oil	34	36
Merritt	15¼	15¾
Midwest Refing	142	144
No Am P & P	6⅝	6⅞
Royal Dutch rights	31¾	32
Ryann Pet	2¾	2⅞
Salt Creek	32½	32⅝
Simms Petrol	16¾	17
Submarine Boat	12	13
Sweets Co	1¼	2
Tropical Oil	19½	20½
Un Retail Candy	14¼	15
United States Sm	2¼	2⅜
White Oil	19	19½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	23	25
Buckeye Pipe	84	87
Illinois Pipe Line	156	160
Indiana Pipe	85	88
Ohio Oil	285	292
Prairie O & G	555	565xd
Prairie Pipe	200	205xd
South Penn	265	275
S O of Cal	305	310
S O of Ind	660	675
S O of Kan	520	540
S O of Ky	360	375
S O of N Y	382	386
Union Tank	107	111

STEEL OPERATIONS

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—The iron and steel plants started the week on an average schedule of operations of 80 per cent normal.

FEW STOCKS MAKE SMALL NET GAINS

Business yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange was again diminished. Total sales fell well under 300,000 shares. Easier money rates lent a more hopeful tone to the market but did not stimulate trading to any extent. It was essentially a professional market and there was little feature to it. The forcing of shorts to cover in the final hour caused some net gains at the close. Rock Island was up 1, Crucible 1⅞, Middle States 1¼, New York Central 1¼ and Royal Dutch 1¼. Anaconda was off 1¼.

Sims Manufacturing gained 1 in the Boston market.

BANKS TO FINANCE CROPS IN STORAGE

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Bankers of the southwest are working with grain dealers, millers, and agricultural leaders in urging farmers to arrange to store 1920 wheat on farms in a manner to minimize deterioration. Railroad and financial conditions will not permit farmers to sell the new crop freely, and it will be necessary to carry more grain than before. Bulletins outlining the best methods of stacking and providing temporary farm bins are being sent to country banks for distribution.

As farmers will be unable to sell liberal amounts of the newly harvested grain, the stimulus commercial interests usually feel in business with farmers through spending of wheat money will not be witnessed this season. Bankers, however, point out that, if farmers put wheat away in a manner which will prevent damage, this territory will, in the end, profit as usual from the large harvest and high prices in prospect.

With banks already heavily loaned up, the policy of restricting purchases of new wheat from farmers will tend to lessen expansion in loans generally recorded at this season. Credit is being restricted to grain dealers and millers to a point which will limit buying of new wheat from farms to the extent of shipments made by railroads.

GASOLINE OUTLOOK MORE FAVORABLE

NEW YORK, New York—Although gasoline statistics show consumption and exports gaining faster than production, oil men express optimism as to future supplies. To date all problems have been met, and means have been found to increase gasoline production from a given amount of crude, or of conserving supply.

Production in the United States increased from 7,400,000 barrels in March, 1919, to 8,740,000 in March, 1920, or 15 per cent. Domestic consumption increased 40 per cent, exports 51 per cent, while stocks gained 15 per cent. The increase in domestic consumption is attributable to the increase in motor vehicles in use, amounting to 25 per cent the last year, or from approximately 6,000,000 cars registered at the beginning of 1919 to 7,500,000 at the beginning of 1920.

Although stocks of gasoline increased 15 per cent in March, compared with the corresponding month of 1919, increase in stocks during this month was 1,500,000 barrels, while in March, 1919, 2,000,000 barrels were added. This is a loss of 25 per cent.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY LAND SALE

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Hudson's Bay Company will build a $5,000,000 department store on Portage Avenue in the center of the retail shopping district here. This announcement was made by Sir Robert Kindersley, governor of the company, during his recent visit.

The company is now closing out to farm settlers all the land remaining to it, consisting of 3,000,000 acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and will devote itself in the future to its stores and fur trade.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
July	35.50	36.20	35.50	36.05
October	32.32	33.47	32.70	33.02
December	32.05	32.30	31.61	31.82
January	31.58	31.72	30.96	31.22
March	31.08	31.30	30.55	30.75
May	30.65	30.70	30.03	30.03

Spots 38.25, up 50 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
July	35.60	36.10	35.50	35.90
October	32.88	33.18	32.55	32.77
December	31.78	32.14	31.61	31.69

CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Corn—	Open	High	Low	Close
July	1.75	1.76¾	1.73¾	1.74⅞
Sept.	1.67¼	1.68½	1.66¼	1.67⅝
Dec.	1.50a	1.50½	1.47¾	1.50a
Oats—				
July	1.02½	1.03½	1.02	1.03b
Sept.	.84¾	.85¼	.84¼	.84¼
Dec.	.80¾	.81¼	.80⅜	.80⅝a
Pork—				
July	....	34.20	33.50	33.85b
Sept.	36.10	36.10	35.50	35.85
Lard—				
July	20.25	20.30	20.20	20.25
Sept.	21.25	21.30	21.22	21.27b

RAILROADS AND COMMUNITY RIGHTS

Decision Awaited With Interest as to Whether Lines Built Through Local Efforts Can Be Sold for Junk by Promoters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Judge Whitfield Jack, of the United States District Court, has been called upon to determine what rights communities acquire in a railroad which was constructed in part by their aid and on the continued operation of which their welfare as communities depends. The question has been put up to him in one of the most interesting suits presented to the federal courts here in many years, and one which is of the greatest importance throughout the South, where there are a number of small, short lines, built largely through community efforts and through the contributions of rights of way, money and work by towns and villages.

The matter comes before Judge Jack in petitions from Monroe, Louisiana, and other towns, along the line of the Arkansas & Louisiana Midland Railroad, asking that the railroad be sold for $287,500 to E. A. Frost, of Shreveport, and associates, who pledge themselves to continue the operation of the whole line, rather than to bidders who offer $87,500 more, but who intend to tear up the rails for the greater part of the line and sell them with the equipment of the road, for junk.

Donations by Communities

When this railroad, known as the Midland, was built from Crossett, Arkansas, to Monroe, Louisiana, it received both donations of rights of way and cash contributions from communities and individuals residing in those communities, throughout the districts through which it passed. The city of Monroe alone voted and paid a subsidy of $25,000, and the northern terminus was to have been Pine Bluff, Arkansas, which would have given it profitable railroad connections outside, but financial conditions prevented the company from making the extension to that point. The discovery of the Ouachita gas field, however, increased the revenues of the line, but came too late to prevent financial difficulties, and now the towns along the line have pooled their interests under Mr. Frost. The railroad has passed into the hands of a receiver and has been put up for sale. The Frost syndicate proposes to build on to Pine Bluff, and to incorporate with it another line from Crossett to Monticello, both towns in Arkansas.

The interesting question involved in this suit is not that the rights of the communities involved far exceed the difference in the two bids, nor yet the priority of the equity claim of these contributors to the construction of the line as preferred bidders before the receiver, but whether these communities have rights of which the court can take cognizance. Usually contributors to the establishment of any public utility are subject to the dictates of the promoters of that utility, once they have given up their land or money, or have even promised to give it up. The people of several counties in Missouri, for instance, after 50 years of litigation, are still paying interest and principal of bonds voted in the aid of railroads, not a mile of which was ever constructed.

As for municipal utilities, it is rare to see a city able to exercise control of them after giving franchises and the use of streets, and it is not uncommon to see a city, which freely gave away such rights, compelled to buy them back for a good round sum from private corporations.

The decision in this case probably will rest on whether the equities involved outweigh the law, if law there be applicable to this particular instance and under these particular conditions, but, whatever the result, there are hundreds of towns in the South which are vitally interested in seeing this case settled, so that a precedent may be set for something like two score similar cases now awaiting trial or in process of being brought before the courts along the same lines.

NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York — Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $7,984,805,409, an increase of 11.7 per cent over last year. Outside of New York shows an increase of 25.7 per cent over a year ago.

ROYAL DUTCH PROFITS

LONDON, England—The Royal Dutch Petroleum Company (of the Royal Dutch-Shell group) reports net profits of $40,000,000, compared with $29,020,505 in 1918. The company paid dividends of 45 per cent for 1919.

BRITAIN'S FLOATING DEBT

LONDON, England—Chancellor of the Exchequer Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons that Great Britain's floating debt was £1,291,314,000, and that he expects to pay off some of it out of surplus from the new taxation.

CANADIAN TRADE IN MAY

OTTAWA, Ontario—Canadian foreign trade during May compares as follows:

	May 1920	May 1919	April 1920
Exports	$77,342,578	$92,258,687	$53,356,386
Imports	113,447,899	71,344,816	98,291,635

DIVIDENDS

The Indiana Pipe Line Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable August 14 to stock of record July 17.

The National Leather Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 40 cents a share, payable August 15 to holders of record July 17.

The Ventura Consolidated Oil Fields has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable August 2 to stock of record July 15.

The Massachusetts Lighting Companies declared a dividend of $1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable July 15 to holders of record June 25.

The Western Pacific Railroad Corporation declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 12 to holders of record July 2.

The Manchester Traction, Light & Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

The S. H. Kress Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable August 1 to stock of record June 20.

The Pilgrim Mills of Fall River declared a quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred and $5 on the common stock, payable June 30 to stock of record June 26.

The Wire Wheel Corporation of America declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the 8 per cent preferred stock, payable July 10 to stock of record July 1.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship-Engine Building Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

The Delion Tire & Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 25.

The Western Power Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

The trustees of the Massachusetts Lighting Companies declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the preferred shares, payable July 15 to stock of record June 25.

The United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company declared quarterly dividends of $1.50 a share on the common and 87½ cents a share on the preferred stocks, payable July 15 to holders of record July 6.

The Norfolk & Western declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent common stock dividend, payable September 18 to stock of record August 31, and the regular quarterly preferred stock dividend of 1 per cent, payable August 19 to stock of record July 31.

A quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable July 1 to holders of record June 22 was declared by the directors of the National Union Bank of Boston.

The United Alloy Steel Corporation declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable July 20 to stock of record July 6.

The Corn Products Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock and the usual quarterly dividend of $1 a share and an extra dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, all payable July 15 to holders of record July 6.

The Williams Tool Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of $2 a share on the preferred stock for the last three quarters of 1020 which, with the initial dividend of $2 a share in April, makes $8 for the year. The last three quarterly dividends are payable July 1, October 1 and January 1, 1921, to stock of record June 19, September 20 and December 20.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Gold coin to the value of $500,000 was sent by Colombian bankers to various American banking institutions in an endeavor to stabilize the rate of exchange between the two countries, and arrived in New York on Thursday.

The Federal Trade Commission finds from reports submitted by 1081 coal operators for March that the increase in profits a ton was 45 per cent over February. Production in March aggregated 16,097,642 tons compared with 13,774,956 tons in February.

H. L. Gwalter & Co. of New York report that the local raw silk market is much improved and an active business is being done at advancing prices, stimulated by a strong tone on all the primary markets. Quotations are showing considerable divergence between one seller and another and cheap lots of all descriptions are eagerly picked up and are rapidly disappearing. The new season's Japan silk for fall delivery is quoted higher than ready stocks, which is rendering business difficult.

CROP ESTIMATES

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's visible supply of wheat east of the Rockies decreased 3,562,000 bushels; west of Rockies increased 146,000; Canada decreased 425,000; United States and Canada decreased 3,841,000; corn decreased 45,000; oats decreased 1,625,000.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 84

A quarterly dividend of three per cent (three dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 15, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19, 1920.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

LONDON MARKET INCLINED TO SAG

LONDON, England—Strength was noted in some of the oil shares on the stock exchange yesterday. Shell Transports were 6 13-16, Mexican Eagles 9⅛.

Home rails were reactionary, an overnight statement by the Transport Minister to Parliament failing to help the group.

Canadian and Argentine rails also were easy. Gilt-edged investment issues dropped again but French and German loans displayed more stability.

The Industrial Department has a ragged appearance. Hudson Bays were 7 5-16. Kaffirs and Diamonds were dull.

Generally the markets were listless and inclined to sag. The usual week-end absenteeism was in evidence.

Consols were 46¾, British 5s 1929-47 84¼, British 4½s 76¾.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE

Oper revenue	$808,451	*$23,926
Oper deficit	228,686	144,040
From Jan 1—		
Oper revenue	3,132,199	111,846
Oper deficit	1,101,842	545,749

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA & NORFOLK

Oper revenue	$513,066	*$126,141
Oper deficit	141,868	*229,196
From Jan 1—		
Oper revenue	2,329,321	*124,539
Oper deficit	240,455	*592,552

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA

Oper revenue	$427,668	$77,117
Oper income	62,126	61,062
From Jan 1—		
Oper revenue	1,871,973	375,545
Oper income	207,249	116,010

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

	1920	Increase
Third week June	$370,788	$115,431
From Jan 1	9,151,197	2,514,286

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Third week June	$3,578,000	$534,000
From Jan 1	84,970,000	14,100,000

BOSTON & ALBANY

Quarter ended March 31, 1920		1919
Oper revenue	$7,237,745	$5,639,403
Oper expenses	6,611,492	5,673,998
Net revenue	626,253	*34,594
Oper income	368,009	*236,685
Net oper income	113,791	*326,253
Gross income	1,040,589	1,043,743
Deductions	1,063,392	1,008,182
Deficit	22,803	†35,560

*Deficit. †Surplus.

LEATHER EXPORTS

NEW YORK, New York—Leather exports in April, 1920, were not much below the average monthly value for 1920 exports, but were $9,669,406 under those of April, 1919, when sole and upper leather exports had a sharp upturn. The forward movement a year ago resulted in unprecedented exports for 10 months of the fiscal year ended with April 1, of over 190,000,000 pounds of shoe leather of all kinds, of an aggregate value of $115,000,000.

STEEL & TUBE OF AMERICA

NEW YORK, New York—The gross and net earnings of the Steel & Tube Company of America for May were the largest in its history. The gross was $8,193,305, compared with $5,022,920 for January. The net, after allowance for federal taxes, interest charges and available for dividends on $17,500,000 preferred stock, was $1,205,878, or at an annual rate in excess of $81 a share.

TEXAS OIL REFINING

NEW YORK, New York—By an increase of 104,750 barrels in the refining capacity of Texas during 1919, that State became foremost in the refining industry. With 316,800 barrels daily capacity at the beginning of 1920, Texas was ahead of California with 310,320 barrels, and Oklahoma with 248,910 barrels.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Parity
Sterling	$3.97¼	$4.8665
*Francs (French)	12.06	5.1825
*Francs (Belgian)	11.42	5.1825
*Lire	16.12	5.1825
Guilders	.35¾	.4020
German marks	.0273	.2382
Canadian dollar	.87¾	....

*To the dollar.

GREATER USE FOR THE MOTOR TRUCK

Long-Distance Hauling Possibilities Shown in Recent Coast-to-coast Trip—Three Thousand Motor Express Lines

NEW YORK, New York—Long-distance hauling possibilities of motor trucks have been shown in the coast-to-coast trip of a three-ton motor truck which covered 3451 miles from Los Angeles to New York in the record time of 13 days and 13 hours. The previous record by motor truck in a coast-to-coast trip in 1918 was 17 days and 3 hours.

The truck used was not especially constructed for the test. This truck, owned by one of the large tire companies, had already rolled up a mileage of 120,000 miles, when it was planned to send it from Los Angeles to Akron. Such good time was made to Akron that it was decided to send the truck through to New York in an effort to establish a new coast-to-coast record.

It was equipped with 44x10 pneumatic tires on the rear and 30x7 pneumatic tires on front, the entire trip being made on one set of tires.

There are more than 300 regularly established rural motor express lines in operation in the United States, and the number is constantly increasing. Farmers are depending on motor trucks more and more to haul supplies to farms and crops to market.

Good headway is being made in breaking up freight congestion at New York terminals, largely through motor trucks. About 300 tons of freight are being moved daily by trucks employed by the Citizens Transportation Committee, recently organized to restore normal transportation of merchandise from New York's freight terminals.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 25

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Ashland, Ky.—J. W. Hatcher and O. W. Powers of Hatcher Powers Shoe Co.; United States.
Athens, Ga.—Mr. Funkenstein; United States.
Atlanta, Ga.—H. L. Sibley of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; 89 Bedford Street.
Baltimore, Md.—B. M. Oberdorffer of M. Samuels Co.; Touraine.
Chicago, Ill.—S. O. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter, Kenneth Carpenter and John Mark of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 166 Essex Street.
Chicago, Ill.—George Lane of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; Touraine.
Dubuque, Iowa—E. H. Pickenbrock of E. B. Pickenbrock & Sons; Lenox.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Murray and J. W. Schmittdiel of A. W. Hartman Shoe Co.; United States.
Huntington, W. Va.—J. E. Norvell of Norvell Chambers Co.; Essex.
Lynchburg, Va.—G. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Avery.
Milwaukee, Wis.—J. G. Hafemeister of Beals Torrey Shoe Co.; Bellevue.
Nashville, Tenn.—H. A. and M. Cohen of Samuel Levy & Co.; Copley Plaza.
New Berne, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. M. Marks & Sons; Touraine.
New York City—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.
Omaha, Neb.—W. J. Cully of F. P. Kirkendahl & Co.; Touraine.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. F. Munroe and C. F. Woltman of Munroe Bros.; United States.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. H. Childs of H. Childs Co.; 86 Lincoln Street.
Portmouth, Ohio—E. T. Purcell of Tracy Shoe Co.; Essex.
Richmond, Va.—L. G. Strauss of Fleischman & Morris; Lenox.
San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Aronson of Cahn Nickelsburg & Co.; 135 Lincoln Street.
Savannah, Ga.—E. A. Weil; Essex.
Sedalia, Mo.—G. W. Mackey of Mackey Shoe Co.; United States.
St. Louis, Mo.—J. G. Samuels of Samuels Shoe Co.; Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—Mr. Robinson of B. Nugent & Bros.; Essex.
Waco, Texas—C. J. Katz; Essex.

LEATHER BUYER

T. H. Shinn of Curtis Jones & Co.; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

Your Judgment

Your bank check tells the story of your business judgment. Why not draw it on a strong bank, known to be such the country over?

The First National Bank of Boston

Capital, Surplus and Profits $37,500,000

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD WINS VARSITY RACE

Defeats the Yale University Eight in Easy Fashion in the Big Dual Regatta on Thames —Blue Captures Minor Events

HARVARD-YALE CREW RESULTS

VARSITY EIGHTS
Harvard ..... 23m. 11s.

JUNIOR VARSITY EIGHTS
Yale ..... 10m. 6⅝s.

FRESHMAN EIGHTS
Yale ..... 10m. 3⅝s.

GENTLEMEN'S EIGHTS
Yale ..... 2m. 33s.

COMBINATION EIGHTS
Yale ..... 5m. 30s.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW LONDON, Connecticut—Harvard's varsity crew raced Yale almost to a standstill over the four-mile Thames River course here Friday, winning by 35s., or between seven and eight lengths. Although Yale had been the favorite, the Crimson crew, under the coaching of William Haines, led the Blue from the start and was rowing so well at the two-mile mark that Coach Guy Nickalls of Yale, watching the race from the committee boat, turned away knowing then that his charges were hopelessly beaten. Harvard led Yale by from 4 to 6s. until a half-mile from the finish, when the Blue's endurance had begun to fail, Harvard going into the final stretch 12s. in the lead, and finishing strong in 23m. 11s. Yale's time was 23m. 46s.

The favorite lacked the necessary endurance. Two or three of her oarsmen wobbled during the last mile, and her captain and stroke, C. C. Peters, seemed to collapse, his oar being returned to his grasp by his coxswain, who assisted him to recover sufficiently to be rowing at the finish. But the Haines crew could not possibly have overtaken then. Greater endurance, a more quiet and less assertive confidence and a triumph for the shorter Haines stroke against the longer pull taught by Coach Nickalls, had won for the Crimson a victory generally unexpected, and heralded at the finishing line at Red Top directly afterward, and throughout New London last night, with a mighty Harvard celebration.

Until the start of the varsity race Yale had enjoyed having everything her own way. She had won the freshman and junior varsity races in the morning. She had in her varsity shell five of the men who rowed her victorious race last year, and the was inspired by unlimited quantities of confidence, apparently instilled into her by Coach Nickalls, who as late as three days before the great race was shouting taunting remarks to the Crimson crew as his men rowed past them.

Coach Haines was more reserved in his confidence. A fortnight ago he said that Harvard would win; but he asked that no one quote him as saying it. Harvard and Haines were not waving the flag of their confidence promiscuously, but that confidence never ebbed and when it was combined with superior stroking and endurance, it won for the Crimson coach his first victory on the Thames.

It looked from the observation train as though Yale might have been overtrained. This possibility is to be considered always when endurance fails. If this figured in Yale's disastrous defeat, then another point was won for the Haines coaching, for every man in the Harvard shell was strong at the finish.

The race was rowed up-stream, starting under the railroad bridge close to the time arranged, and running with a slight breeze and strong tide to the finish about 200 yards beyond Red Top. Harvard took the lead soon after the start and was never headed. At the first half she was stroking about 30 and leading by half a length. Water began to appear between her stern and the Blue bow before the mile was reached.

Everybody had expected that Harvard might lead for some distance; but that Yale would be able to make the full strength of her long stroke count whenever she pleased. It was, therefore, not at all Harvard's race up to this point, the finish depending upon whether she could avoid pulling a "crab," which helped to defeat her last year, and whether Yale's spurt, when it came, could muster and deliver the power and endurance required to bridge the gap between the shells.

Apparently, however, Yale never expected to be compelled to spurt early in the race. Here she was not half way through the race. The Crimson crew, discounted by preliminary expert appraisement, had led from the start. That was lengthening, Coxswain Robert Carson administered the necessary order, and Yale's stroke shot from 30 to 32. This began to tell at once. The Blue shell began to draw up and although Coxswain E. L. Peirson met the emergency by raising the stroke, Yale's bow at the two-mile flags was overlapping Harvard's stern by about five feet.

Yale did not hold the advantage. The much-heralded lengthy and strong stroke which Coach Nickalls depended was not strong enough. Harvard began to pull away again. Yale's first spurt having failed, the Crimson hue of the result was now a foregone conclusion.

Soon after the two-mile flags were passed open water again showed between the shells and Harvard, rowing in perfect form and with no indication of a break, held this position when 2½ miles had been covered, opposite the Submarine Base. As the third mile was being completed Yale began to spurt again. Her stroke was urged up and once more she overlapped Harvard, but not as much as before. The advantage was short lived. Harvard swept past the three-mile mark with open water again between her stern and Yale's bow. There was not much of it, possibly not more than a foot or so; but it was there and from then on it widened.

A half mile further and Yale seemed to be spurting again, but Harvard was not lacking endurance. Stroke for stroke, she kept her lead, and a half mile from the finish the open water was fast developing into a two-length advantage.

Now the pace began to tell; but last year, within close reach of home, it was M. E. Olmsted who pulled a "crab," and before he extricated his sweep, Harvard was hopelessly astern. But this year, with the same Olmsted rowing again, he and all his fellows held through to the finish with remarkable endurance. There was a splash or two from a Crimson sweep just before the line was reached; but this was nothing compared to what Yale's coxswain had to contend with, for G. C. Peters, captain and stroke of the Blue, was not equal to the strain. Within 300 yards of the finish he collapsed and lost his sweep. Coxswain Carson was equal to the emergency. He gripped the sweep, replaced it in the outrigger and in Peters', hand, then threw water on Peters and in another moment Peters was stroking again.

But it was too late. Yale could not have won then if Peters had gone through fresh. The lengths of open water between her and the fleet Crimson shell were widening so fast that they seemed almost to be multiplying, and Harvard crossed the finishing line amid a din of whistles and cheers, Coach William Haines at last having won a Yale race, Olmsted's mishap of last year having been vindicated and Coxswain Peirson, who lost a year ago, having now a much-coveted victory to his credit, and all the expert preliminary estimates of the comparative strength of the crews having been upset completely. The official times follow:

	Harvard m.	Harvard s.	Yale m.	Yale s.
Half mile	2	40	2	44
One mile	5	5	5	10
Mile and a half	7	7	7	11
Two miles	10	40	10	45
Two and a half miles	13	35	13	41
Three miles	16	47	16	53
Three and a half miles	19	47	19	59
Four miles	23	11	23	46

When Harvard's varsity eight paddled to the starting line they were under a double necessity of winning, for until that time Yale had won everything except two tosses. Four times the Blue shell had led the Crimson across the finishing line. Following victories by the Combination and gentlemen's eight on the previous day, Yale's freshmen opened the great day of the regatta by outrowing the Harvard 1923 crew by about three-quarters of a length or by 2 3-5s.

As though three victories in a row were not enough, the Blue's junior crew then covered the same two-mile course in 3 2-5s. or about a length over the Crimson.

Both morning races were close struggles, rowed under good conditions down stream. Yale's stroke in both was long and more powerful than her rivals. Neither freshman crew hindered headway by pulling "crabs," and only for a moment or two, on the Yale junior side of the course, was any splashing visible to the observation trains.

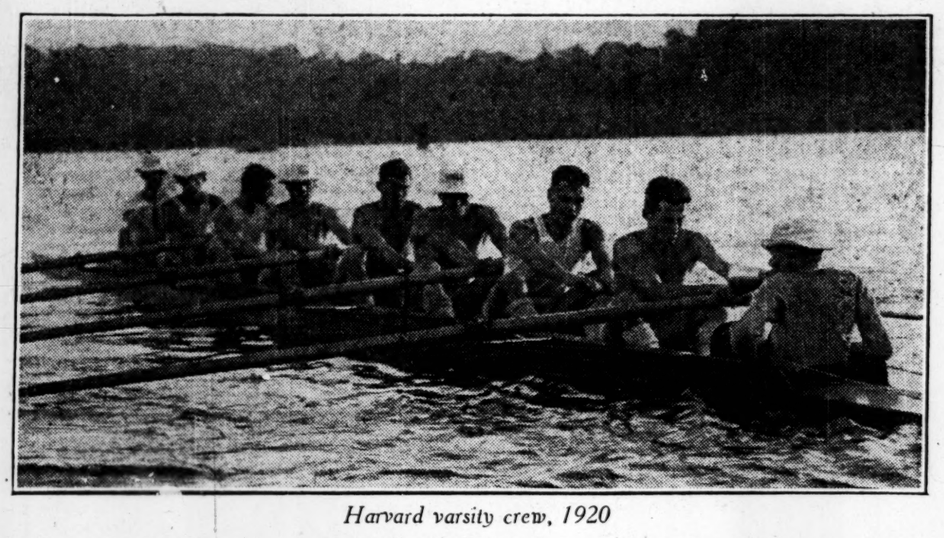
Harvard's freshmen had been expected to win. They had plenty of fight and snap, and were in top form, but Yale had just enough more power in her longer sweep to win. The shells hung fairly well together with Yale leading slightly until Yale began the last mile with a spurt that shoved her farther ahead. Her lead from then on varied slightly; but most of the way over the finish it was three-quarters of a length. The juniors crews rowed a more uneven race. Their form was not as well rounded as the youngsters. For a short distance they hung together, then Yale pulled away a few feet. Harvard made this up, but promptly lost it again when Yale spurted for the finish. There was time for Harvard to take the lead again, but she lacked the drive, and although she shortened it, she was unable to make up the necessary seconds. The official time follows:

FRESHMAN RACE

	Yale	Harvard
Half Mile	2m. 23⅜s.	2m. 25s.
One Mile	4m. 57⅝s.	5m. 9s.
Mile and a half	7m. 28s.	7m. 40s.
Two miles	10m. 3⅝s.	10m. 6s.

JUNIOR VARSITY

	Yale	Harvard
Half mile	2m. 23⅜s.	2m. 25s.
One mile	4m. 57⅝s.	5m.
Mile and a half	7m. 35s.	7m. 39s.
Two miles	10m. 6⅝s.	10m. 10s.



Harvard varsity crew, 1920

Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

Yale varsity crew, 1920

FAST PLAY EXPECTED IN OHIO TOURNAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Entries being received by the Southern Ohio Tennis Association indicate unusual interest in the western singles and western sectional doubles championship, which are to be played on the courts of the Cincinnati Tennis Club beginning Monday, June 28. The two tournaments will be conducted simultaneously, under the auspices of the Southern Ohio Tennis Association. Although the official entries have not yet been made, Chicago will be represented in men's doubles by its star team, R. H. Burdick and W. T. Hayes.

Fritz Bastion of Indianapolis, Indiana, and R. McKee of Dayton, Ohio, are entered in the men's singles. Each also will bring a partner with him for the doubles tournament. There will be a large representation from Hamilton, Ohio, Campbell Wack and Leeds Bronson being entered in the doubles, while Campbell Gard and Paul Bast and Don Fitton and C. Fitton are entered both for singles and doubles. Q. Bartel and V. Vernon are the two Cleveland, Ohio, entries in the singles and doubles.

Mrs. Howard Cordes, twice winner of the Tri-State championship in women's singles, will be the Cincinnati contestant in this event. R. A. Holden Jr. and W. H. Hopple are the fastest Cincinnati team entered in the men's doubles.

The winners in both teams will qualify for entry in the national championship events to be played in New York and Boston in August, the National Lawn Tennis Association guaranteeing their expenses. Men's singles, men's doubles, women's singles and women's doubles will constitute the matches. The rules of the United States Lawn Tennis Association will govern all play, and notice has been served that the referees will rigidly enforce the foot fault rule.

HARVARD ELECTS McCAGG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HARVARD CREW QUARTERS, RED TOP, Connecticut—Soon after the Harvard varsity crew had returned to its quarters yesterday after defeating Yale in their big four-mile race, the Crimson oarsmen elected L. B. McCagg Jr. '22, of New York City, captain for next year. He was captain of his freshman crew last year.

YALE ELECTS S. Y. HORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

YALE CREW QUARTERS, Gales Ferry, Connecticut—S. Y. Hord '21, of Terre Haute, Indiana, was elected captain of the Yale varsity eight for next year. The new captain rowed No. 4 in this year's eight and No. 2 in the 1919 eight.

SWEETSER PLAYS WARD IN FINAL

Yale University and Williams College Representatives Meet Today for Intercollegiate Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

GLEN COVE, New York—J. M. Sweetser of Ardsley, New York, runner-up in the Victory tournament last year, making his first appearance in intercollegiate golf as a member of the Yale University team, and J. F. Ward of Kansas City, Missouri, champion of that State, representing Williams College, are the finalists in the individual Intercollegiate Golf Association championship for 1920. J. S. Dean of Princeton University, who had disposed of A. Walker Jr., the present champion, in the morning round, fell a victim to Sweetser, while J. A. Moss—a Princeton player hitherto unknown to fame—gave Ward considerable trouble before losing on the final hole.

In the morning round Dean made an exhibition of golf that rivalled any play outside of a national championship. His card on the first nine holes showed 4 under par for the course, with a margin of four holes on Walker, while both made par for the remaining holes played. Only on the seventh and eleventh holes did he have any trouble. On the former his approach shot landed in a pit, while on the latter a hooked drive landed in the rough and his second shot went out of bounds. His putting, however, was a most remarkable feature. He frequently sank 15-foot puts, and on the thirteenth made the hole in 2 by a 25-footer.

In the afternoon Dean maintained his style of play, but Sweetser proved equally strong. The first four holes were halved, then each took a hole in turn. An unusual play occurred on the eighth, when Dean, after playing short, landed his second close to the hole. Sweetser, who was about 10 feet from the hole, made a fine attempt, but in doing so hit Dean's ball and knocked it into the hole for a 2. The next went to Sweetser and they finished the first half all even. The tenth and twelfth went to Sweetser, and he maintained this advantage until the end, finishing on the seventeenth with a par 4. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT

Individual Championship

Third Round

J. S. Dean, Princeton, defeated A. L. Walker, Columbia, 5 and 4.
J. W. Sweetser, Yale, defeated A. T. Buffington, Yale, 9 and 7.
James Ward, Williams, defeated M. W. Littleton Jr., Princeton, 7 and 6.
J. A. Moss, Princeton, defeated R. M. Round, Pennsylvania, 1 up.

Semi-Final Round

J. W. Sweetser, Yale, defeated J. S. Dean, Princeton, 2 and 1.
James Ward, Williams, defeated J. A. Moss, Princeton, 1 up.

ADAMS IS GOLF CAPTAIN

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Elbridge Adams 2d '21, a resident of this town, has been named captain of the Williams College golf team for next season. He became a member of the Purple varsity golf team in his freshman year.

HARVARD-YALE VARSITY RACES

Victor	Time
1852—Harvard	10m.
1855—Harvard	22m.
1857—Harvard	19m. 18s.
1859—Yale	19m. 14s.
1860—Harvard	18m. 53s.
1864—Yale	19m. 1s.
1865—Yale	18m. 42½s.
1866—Harvard	18m. 43½s.
1867—Harvard	18m. 12¾s.
1868—Harvard	17m. 48½s.
1869—Harvard	18m. 2s.
1870—Harvard	20m. 30s.
1872—Harvard	16m. 57s.
1873—Yale	16m. 59s.
1874—Harvard	16m. 54s.
1875—Harvard	17m. 5s.
1876—Yale	22m. 2s.
1877—Harvard	24m. 36s.
1878—Harvard	20m. 44⅞s.
1879—Harvard	22m. 15s.
1880—Yale	24m. 27s.
1881—Yale	22m. 13s.
1882—Harvard	20m. 47s.
1883—Harvard	25m. 46½s.
1884—Yale	20m. 31s.
1885—Harvard	25m. 15½s.
1886—Yale	20m. 41½s.
1887—Yale	22m. 56s.
1888—Yale	20m. 10s.
1889—Yale	21m. 30s.
1890—Yale	21m. 29s.
1891—Harvard	21m. 23s.
1892—Yale	20m. 48s.
1893—Yale	25m. 1½s.
1894—Yale	24m. 40s.
1895—Yale	21m. 30s.
1897—Yale	20m. 34s.
1898—Yale	24m. 2s.
1899—Harvard	20m. 52½s.
1900—Yale	21m. 12⅝s.
1901—Yale	23m. 37s.
1902—Yale	20m. 20s.
1903—Yale	20m. 19⅝s.
1904—Yale	21m. 41½s.
1905—Yale	22m. 23⅜s.
1906—Harvard	23m. 2s.
1907—Yale	21m. 10s.
1908—Harvard	24m. 10s.
1909—Harvard	21m. 50s.
1910—Harvard	20m. 46½s.
1911—Harvard	22m. 44s.
1912—Harvard	21m. 43½s.
1913—Harvard	21m. 42s.
1914—Yale	21m. 16s.
1915—Yale	20m. 52s.
1916—Harvard	*20m. 2s.
1918—Harvard	10m. 55s.
1919—Yale	21m. 42⅛s.
1920—Harvard	23m. 46s.

*Present record. Harvard 30, Yale 29.
1852 race was for two miles. From 1855 to 1876 race was for three miles. Since then it has been four miles, and since 1876 it has been held at New London, except in 1918, when it was rowed at Derby, Connecticut, and it was two miles.

HARVARD-YALE VARSITY FOURS

Victor	Time
1899—Harvard	10m. 51s.
1900—Harvard	13m. 22s.
1901—Harvard	11m. 49s.
1902—Harvard	11m. 19s.
1903—Yale	10m. 59s.
1904 Harvard	11m. 10s.
1905—Harvard	11m. 22s.
1906—Yale	11m. 46s.
1907—Yale	12m. 33s.
1908—Yale	*10m. 33½s.
1909—Harvard	13m. 14s.
1910—Harvard	13m. ½s.
1911—Harvard	13m. 37½s.
1912—Harvard	11m. 24s.
1913—Harvard	11m. 52s.

SECOND VARSITY EIGHTS

Victor	Time
1914—Harvard	11m. 34s.
1915—Yale	10m. 40s.
1916—Harvard	10m. 25s.
1918—Yale	10m. 2s.
1919—Harvard	10m. 40⅝s.
1920—Yale	10m 6⅝s.

*Record. Harvard 14, Yale 7.
1918 race 1⅞ miles on Charles River.

FRESHMAN EIGHTS

Victor	Time
1899—Harvard	*9m. 32⅜s.
1900—Harvard	†2m. 1s.
1901—Yale	10m. 27⅝s.
1902—Dead heat	10m. 13s.
1903—Yale	9m. 43⅛s.
1904—Yale	10m. 20s.
1905—Harvard	9m. 59s.
1906—Yale	10m. 39⅜s.
1907—Harvard	11m. 11s.
1908—Harvard	9m. 38½s.
1909—Harvard	11m. 32s.
1910—Harvard	11m. 54⅛s.
1911—Yale	11m. 53s.
1912—Harvard	10m. 52s.
1913—Harvard	10m. 41s.
1914—Harvard	11m. 45s.
1915—Yale	‡8m. 6s.
1916—Harvard	10m. 36⅝s.
1918—Harvard	§10m. 7s.
1919—Harvard	10m. 36⅝s.
1920—Yale	10m. 3⅜s.

*Record. Harvard 13, Yale 7.
†Rowed 1½ miles. §Rowed 1⅞ miles on Charles River.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Six county championship cricket matches began Wednesday and are due to finish today. Kent defeated Worcestershire by an innings and 184 runs; Yorkshire defeated Leicestershire by an innings and 128 runs, and Middlesex defeated Somerset by 10 wickets.

Lancashire defeated Derbyshire by an innings and 228 runs, Derby being all out for 75. Gloucestershire defeated Essex by an innings and 56 runs, Essex being all out for 244. Notts defeated Hants by 6 wickets, Notts being 148 for 4 wickets.

VICTORIES GO TO UNITED STATES

Wimbledon Tennis Matches of Friday Nearly All Decided in Favor of Oversea Visitors

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WIMBLEDON, England (Friday)—It was America's day on the center court at Wimbledon today in the world's tennis championships for, following the match between A. E. Beamish and Randolph Lycett, R. W. Williams 2d faced J. Brugnon, and W. M. Johnston and W. T. Tilden 2d opposed the French pair, A. H. Gobert and W. N. Laurentz, and C. S. Garland Jr., with Mrs. F. I. Mallory, were up against the two champions, G. L. Patterson and Mrs. Suzanne Leglen.

Randolph Lycett defeated A. E. Beamish; C. R. Blackbeard Carvis; C. S. Garland Jr. defeated A. S. Drew, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1 in the third round of the men's singles.

Williams disposed of Brugnon quite easily, winning eight games right off and finally entering the fourth round with a score of 6—0, 6—2, 6—2.

In the second round of the ladies' singles Miss Elizabeth Ryan defeated Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. Lambert Chambers defeated Mrs. Tuckey.

The victory of Johnston and Tilden over Gobert and Laurentz in the doubles was the match of the day. The King and Queen were present. The Americans won the first four games outright and took the set at 6—0. Then the Frenchmen rallied and won the third at 6—4; but the long fourth set ended 9—7 in favor of the United States.

Two South African pairs, B. I. C. Norton and G. R. Sherwell, L. Raymond and C. L. Winslow, won in the second round of the doubles. Patterson and Miss Lenglen defeated Garland Jr. and Mrs. Mallory in the second round of the mixed doubles, 6—0, 6—3.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE HEAD OF THE RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England—Magdalen College are now the head of the river at Oxford as the result of the eight-oar bumping races which were held for the first time since 1914 during May in what is known as "eights week." When the crews started, in the order they left off in 1914, the Magdalen crew was fourth in the list, but by obtaining three bumps in succession on the first three days of racing, they went to the leading position in the first division, and kept the lead during the remaining three days without their supremacy being seriously threatened. The crew was without a doubt the best on the river this term and included seven former Etonians.

Naturally enough, considering the interval that has elapsed since the eights week was last held, there were a large number of bumps made on the opening day of the racing, no fewer than 10 being recorded, four in the first division, and three in each of the second and third. Eight bumps were made on each of the two succeeding days, only four on the fourth, but nine and seven respectively on the last two days. Thus there were 46 bumps made on the six days, and some of the races were very close, while most were thoroughly exciting.

In Division III, four bumps each were made by Hertford and New College III, these two being by far the fastest crews in the section. New College II occupy the "sandwich" position between the second and third divisions as Worcester do between the first and second.

The position of the college boats in the three divisions before and after this years' eights week is as follows:

DIVISION I

1914 positions	1920 positions
1—University	Magdalen
2—New College	New College
3—Christ Church	Christ Church
4—Magdalen	Merton
5—Merton	Oriel
6—St. Johns	Trinity
7—Oriel	University
8—Balliol	Balliol
9—Trinity	Magdalen II
10—Corpus	Worcester

DIVISION II

1—Corpus	Worcester
2—Magdalen II	St. Johns
3—Worcester	Queens
4—Brasenose	Cropus
5—Christ Church II	Exeter
6—Pembroke	Christ Church II
7—Lincoln	Wadham
8—Queen's	Brasenose
9—Wadham	Lincoln
10—Exeter	Pembroke
11—New College II	New College II

DIVISION III

1—New College II	New College II
2—Keble	Keble
3—Jesus	Hertford
4—St. Edmund Hall	Jesus
5—St. Catherines	Balliol II
6—Balliol II	St. Catherines
7—Hertford	New College III
8—University II	St. Edmund Hall
9—Lincoln II	Lincoln II
10—St. Catherines II	University II
11—New College III	St. Catherines II

NEW SHAMROCK HAS EASY TIME IN TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ON BOARD STEAM YACHT VICTORIA, OFF SANDY HOOK, New Jersey—The Shamrock IV, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup, displayed her fondness for a light breeze in yesterday's race with the old Shamrock. She easily sailed away from the 23-meter boat in a 25-mile race, finishing 13m. 35s. ahead. Her time over the triangular course was 3h. 18m. 37s.

The course included a close reach to Scotland Lightship, a port tack for 6 miles, a run to windward for 8½ miles and a long reach home. A light breeze favored the winner throughout except for calm patches in the first leg and home reach.

After a start which threatened to be marred by the passing of a tug, the challenger gained consistently except for a few moments, 5 miles out, when a calm in the sails of the Shamrock allowed the 23-meter boat to come within 20 yacht lengths.

Capt. W. E. Burton, who will sail the challenger in the cup race, handled the yacht today and gave the 23-meter boat into the charge of Col. Duncan Neill, manager of Sir Thomas' armada. The two yachts will be given another trial race over the same course today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	39	20	.661
New York	39	22	.629
Chicago	34	25	.576
Washington	29	26	.527
Boston	29	27	.518
St. Louis	29	30	.492
Detroit	20	39	.339
Philadelphia	16	45	.262

RESULTS FRIDAY

Chicago 6, Cleveland 3.
Boston 6, New York 3.
Washington 4, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 10, Detroit 6.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

BROWNS WIN OUT IN EIGHTH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	x—	10	13	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0—	6	13	1

Batteries—Wellman, Shocker and Severeid; Ehmke, Ayers and Woodale, Ainsmith, Manion. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

RUTH'S TWO HOMERS NOT ENOUGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3—	6	6	0
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—	3	6	3

Batteries—Pennock and Walters; Quinn, Thormahlen and Hannah. Umpires—Chill and Moriarity.

ATHLETICS CONTINUE TO LOSE

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	x—	4	10	2
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—	2	4	2

Batteries—Shaw and Gharrity; Naylor and Perkins. Umpires—Dineen and Friel.

WHITE SOX DEFEAT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Chicago	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	x—	6	7	2
Cleveland	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0—	3	8	1

Batteries—Williams and Schalk; Coveleskie, Faeth and O'Neill. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cincinnati	32	23	.582
Brooklyn	31	25	.554
St. Louis	31	28	.525
Chicago	30	28	.517
Pittsburgh	26	26	.500
Boston	24	28	.462
New York	26	32	.448
Philadelphia	24	34	.414

RESULTS FRIDAY

Brooklyn 5, Boston 1 (first game).
Boston 4, Brooklyn 2 (second game).
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.
New York 9, Philadelphia 1.

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Boston (two games).
New York at Philadelphia (two games).
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH DEFEATS THE CUBS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	x—	6	9	0
Chicago	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3	8	1

Batteries—Cooper and Schmidt; Hendrix and O'Farrell. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

BRAVES DIVIDE WITH BROOKLYN

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0—	5	6	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	1	7	1

Batteries—Cadore and Krueger; Fillingim and Hearne, Gowdy. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	x—	4	8	3
Brooklyn	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	5	0

Batteries—Scott and O'Neill, Gowdy; Pfeffer and Miller. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

GIANTS WIN BY LARGE SCORE

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0—	9	14	2
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	6	2

Batteries—Douglas and Snyder; Rixey, Betts and Wheat. Umpires—Harrison and Hart.

YACHTSMEN OFFER PRIZE CUP

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—The Newport Yacht Racing Association has offered a cup for the winner of the most races this week, the last in the series of elimination trials between the sloops Resolute and Vanities, for the honor of defending the America's Cup. R. P. Carroll of Newport and New York, is president of the association.

ANDOVER ELECTS WEED

ANDOVER, Massachusetts — E. G. Weed of Marblehead has been elected captain of the Phillips Andover Academy baseball team for 1921. He is a former service man and returned to Andover last January. He played right field in the Exeter game, but his position is first base.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America expect a decision soon on their demand that employers insure their employees against unemployment, so Sidney Hillman, president of the organization, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Impartial chairmen of trade councils in Chicago, Rochester and Baltimore will sit as a board of arbitration in Baltimore," he said, "and discuss this demand, which we have made for the first time. Our theory is that the industry is responsible for the workers in it, and that the cost of employment, which has hitherto been borne by the workers, should henceforth be turned upon industry. Under present conditions Labor feels that to turn out more work is simply working against themselves; that Labor is merely being used for emergencies, which makes efficient methods impossible. I believe that we must get down to the fundamentals in Labor troubles; that the question of unemployment and the uncertainty of a job, even when a worker is employed, are the real causes of the so-called Labor unrest."

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YOUNG MAN, five years personnel experience, desires good connection, could qualify as casting director for moving picture concern; main thing is oppor.; salary commensurate. D 28, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

SONGS FOR WOMEN'S CHORUSES

An Interview with Deems Taylor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"It would be a safe rule for me to follow," said Deems Taylor, arranger of music for the Schumann Club of women's voices, "if I used only folksongs in my work. By adopting such a rule, I would avoid much unfavorable criticism. For, according to the view of many persons, the only song writers whose melodies can justifiably be made over into four-part pieces are those whose names nobody knows, or whose writings have become a possession of the people. But I do not intend to take up with that rule. I think I have a better one, which is, that an arrangement of any music, no matter who the composer, is right, provided it sounds well. I am thinking even now of adapting Schubert's 'Erlking' for the Schumann Club. I do not know why I may not just as properly convert this classic song into a number for women's chorus as 'Old Black Joe,' so long as I produce something that goes acceptably in performance."

Mr. Taylor was talking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at his studio here. In the course of his experience he has surveyed the field of composition for women's voices with considerable thoroughness, and he speaks of it as one of the greatly neglected opportunities of musical art.

"I have lately looked over 150 published pieces for women's voices," he went on to say, "In a search for program material for the club's concerts next season in Aeolian Hall. And now, to mention the words only, leaving out of account for the moment the notes, what do you think the subjects of them are? Out of the lot, 20 are good old favorite songs, from national or traditional sources; 22 tell about the night,' being serenades or sentimental songs about the evening hour; 11 praise the joys of boating, or sailing in a bark or gondola; 10 deal with birds or insects, discussing larks, pigeons, bees, butterflies or dragonflies; nine are flower-songs, apostrophizing the violet, the rose or the lily; seven are cradle-songs. The others in the collection miscellaneously include odes to music, morning songs, reaping and gleaning songs and songs of the season, with the spring in the lead; silly madrigals of the hey-down-adown type, that say nothing in particular; 'cute' songs that begin with a conditional clause contrary to fact, such as 'If all the trees grew upside down'; and, finally, an 'Ave Maria' or two.

"These are the sort of lyrics that are considered suitable for women to sing. From amongst them I have selected for consideration a few, the titles of which are 'From Venice,' 'A Night in May,' 'Angelus,' 'Little Dustman,' 'Ode to Music, 'In Summer,' 'Soft Spring Night,' 'Ships by Wind and Weather Driven,' 'Song of the Roses,' 'Sleep, Noble Child,' 'Evening Prayer in Brittany' and 'First Violets in April.'

"And so it goes. Pick up any compilation of pieces for women's voices you will, or take any 100 single pieces as they run in the publishers' catalogues, and half of them will have to do with children, with the time of day, the weather or the seasons, or will elaborate on some biological or mythological topic, or else will present a nature picture, done after the manner of the Wordsworth school. You can say of this dreamy round of subjects that it is at least refined; and I fancy the intention is that the songs shall be as ladylike as possible.

"What I have said has to do with the texts alone. The music is still another question. And let me remark that you will find composers who are great as writers for instruments who are far from great as writers for women's voices. German composers generally speaking, write vocal parts exactly as they would write for violins or clarinets, and so do composers everywhere who are trained in the German style. They are inclined to misjudge the lay of the soprano voice, usually putting their melodies a tone higher than they can with ease be performed. Another point I might mention has to do with utterance. There are few composers who do not ignore the difficulty singers have in sounding certain syllables to high notes. They do not realize that what is hard for one voice is still harder for 20 voices. They seem to have a sublime faith in the power of numbers, their idea being, I presume, that what is an obstacle for one is half an obstacle for two; in other words, the more the easier.

"In vocal questions, we make no mistake in going for our models to the Italians. For their composers are more skilful than those of any other people at writing music that is to be sung. That is the reason, I am sure, why Italian opera is universal. You can write a high A for a soprano voice, if you want to, provided you have near it an F in the octave below. Sopranos, as the Italians well understand, must not be kept singing too long in their upper-middle register, or between C and F. On the contrary, they must be allowed to move about freely in their whole range. And the same thing holds good with contraltos, who are often kept persistently low, but who ought to be permitted an excursion now and then into the soprano region."

Noting random details, Mr. Taylor observed that the contralto voice is the baritone of the female quartet; and, explaining further about it, he remarked that the first altos in a chorus of women are a good group for taking a solo passage, because a low voice rising up through a web of tone can always be heard well. On the point of different words for the various groups in a chorus, he declared that listeners ordinarily can catch no more than two lines of words, and only then when each line has its own note value; but that they can seldom catch more than two lines, however careful the individualization of the parts may be. When the words are set in such a way that intelligibility is lost, he said that the result is not part-song writing, but vocal orchestration.

Generalizing a bit, he expressed the opinion that the best method of writing for chorus is that in which each part has its own character. Like many another musician, therefore, who has thought much upon choral theory, he finds counterpoint the most satisfactory thing. "Harmonic writing," said he, "goes out of tune when sung; and yet solid chords are the tradition. The factor, perhaps, of the interest of the performers in their task affects the case more than we think. If the music is arbitrarily set for them in straight up-and-down chords, they will not pay attention to what they are doing. They sing by ear more or less, anyway."

Adding a comment or two about the organization which he assists, he said that vocal students comprise the greater part of the membership; and he spoke of two prizes which have been offered, that composers may be aroused to zeal for writing choral music for women's voices. One prize is $400, to go to the person, from any part of the world, who submits the best original cantata, on any text, requiring not over 20 minutes for performance; the other is $200, to go to the person who submits the best part-song, requiring not more than 10 minutes for performance. The contest closes on November 1. The winning pieces will be produced at a concert of the Schumann Club, under the direction of Percy Rector Stephens, in the spring of 1921.

FESTIVAL SCHOOL, GLASTONBURY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Glastonbury has been busy again with its third series of performances since the revival of the Festival School last year. In the summer were presented Rutland Boughton's "Immortal Hour" and "The Round Table," Clarence Raybould's "Sumida River," and the Elizabethan masque "Cupid and Death," by James Shirley. Last December the nativity play "Bethlehem," set to music by Boughton, was performed. The recent Easter series consisted of "Everyman," "Venus and Adonis" (a masque by John Blow, Henry Purcell's master), and a program of ancient dances and music, given with harpsichord and viols.

The difficulties of performance were even greater than at the last festival, as only the small hall could be procured, with a seating capacity of about 130 persons. The stage was so tiny that the actors for the most part looked large. The decoration consisted of curtains, between which and the wall there was only just enough room to stand. The stage only admitted of one genuine entrance, and that was a spiral staircase from the room below, so that practically any entrance involving speed or a large number of persons had to be made through the body of the hall. This was made practicable and effective by the fact that a flight of steps ran the whole breadth of the stage down the auditorium, but the device of bringing characters on and off through the audience, though occasionally capable of excellent effect, becomes tiresome if too frequently repeated.

Though conditions are even more trying than hitherto, the work of the school, nevertheless, shows considerable improvement all round. For it must be understood that these performances, though a few professionals take part as a rule, are actually given by members of the school assisted by residents, most of whom are taking some of the classes during term time. Singing, dancing, elocution and fencing—every branch of study which is necessary for a practical knowledge of operatic work—is included in the curriculum. In addition there are classes for madrigal singing and chamber music.

It is in the dancing, general deportment and gesture that improvement has been made. Not only did the pupils show greater ease and grace of movement in "Venus and Adonis" than they did last summer in "Cupid and Death," but the choreography obviously bore witness to a great deal more thought and attention to detail than hitherto. Despite the very small stage, there was never any uncertainty or confusion. It is not always easy to judge accurately of the actual merits of the work. The place is in itself so inspiring, the players so full of enthusiasm, the leadership of Boughton so strong, and his aims so sincere and vital, that one is a little apt to lose sight of any technical shortcomings in one's appreciation and admiration of the thought that lies behind all that he and his band of players undertake. One is inclined to feel that he has not yet completely found his feet in the interpretation of seventeenth century music. Here he is always in danger of sacrificing the musical to the dramatic idea.

For instance, at one point in "Venus and Adonis," he is convinced that excitement on the stage must be kept up at all costs, and to do this he drags along the music at a rate which neither harpsichord and viols (none too agile instruments) nor voices can manage. The result is not excitement but confusion. He seems not to realize that it is not the pace but the manner of singing which tells—volume of tone and strength of accent will give all the excitement he desires—and that the composer would not have troubled to write phrases of such ingenious and complicated rhythmical form if they were to lose value in performance.

The same failing is noticeable in his dealing with the whole work. In his anxiety to preserve vitality and to keep the performance from deteriorating into a mere pedantic experiment, he indulges in frequent changes of tempi, which tend to produce an effect of scrappiness. The composers of this period did not get their effect of movement by a variety of tempi, but by a continual alteration in the length of notes within a certain rhythm. The first act of "Venus and Adonis" is a most admirable example of this, for it presents a great variety of rhythms (one might almost say tempi) under one unswerving rhythmic beat, and it is only by treating such music exactly as it is written that one can get a sense of real completeness. This apparently Boughton has learned in his treatment of madrigals, and one cannot doubt that he will come to the same realization in his dramatic work as he increases his experience by putting more works of this type on the stage.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Rutland Boughton

GRAINGER AND HIS "COLONIAL SONG"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Colonial Song," a short work which Percy Grainger a good while ago composed, and which he has often played on the piano to the delight of the public, awoke pleasant memories when he, taking the place of Edwin Franko Goldman as conductor, presented it at the Columbia University open-air auditorium on the evening of June 18, in an arrangement for ban In its new and sonorous form, no only did it arouse listeners' recollection of Mr. Grainger as pianist, which was pleasant enough, but it did more. It went down deep into their meditations. Better than bringing to mind any fact of actual experience, it recalled things which, except in the fancy of a hearer, may never have taken place at all. As the music, sounding now in one combination of wood and brass tone and now in another, progressed from phrase to phrase, it repictured an array of those far-away and long-ago happenings that are recorded not so much in one's knowledge as in one's feelings.

For the "Colonial Song" is music of revery, like some of the shorter compositions of Grieg, and like certain passages by Dvořák. It is even more purely so than anything those men wrote, because Grainger, when composing, refused to be confined, as they allowed themselves to be, by thought of folksong formulas, or by considerations of local color and racial traits. He was able, better than they, to give his music a spicy savor of the elemental, without making it smack obviously and rawly of the primitive. He was at an advantage over them, no doubt, in two respects: First, in having their example to profit by; and second, in being an Australian, and therefore belonging to a people that is just starting its career and going its own way, instead of being a Norwegian or a Bohemian, and belonging accordingly to a people that has cumbersome traditions to live up to.

And then, concert audiences everywhere are more liberal than they were before the twentieth century began in their musical reactions. They are more sensitive to music of mood than they formerly were, and less clamorous for music of melody. One may declare, with but slight risk of over-saying the thing, that the "Colonial Song" is all mood and no melody. It is at best but a brokenly-remembered tune, and can as well be described as no tune at all. It is an example of modern writing in which the contemplative factor is exalted to the highest point, and the mathematical is subordinated to the lowest. It far surpasses the usual folk-style piece in its fidelity from page to page to a single emotion, and it stands quite apart from other pieces in that style in its freedom from historic conventions of design and structure.

But suppose all that to be true. Or suppose an entirely different analysis to be true. Indeed, the "Colonial Song" may have as many theoretical explanations and as many pictorial ones, too, as there are listeners at a performance of it. Yet whatever may be the mechanical plan of the piece, and whatever may be the descriptive purpose of it, the composer is a very handsome man. The composer is handsome, forsooth, not alone because of a personal charm which can be accounted for in terms of facial contour and color, as who should say: "Look! what an exquisite profile and what gleaming blond hair and skin!" Nor is he handsome simply because of elegant pose and gesture and fashionably cut clothes. Many a band conductor stands more impressively before the players, governs his baton with neater flourish and shows a better get-up in dress than he; and many such an one can be seen at seaside resorts, making the hours pass merrily for the throngs with waltzes, marches, jazz and what not. This man, however, is handsome without equal among men of music because of a radiance that comes from innate qualities. On the rare occasions when he directs a band or an orchestra, he discloses himself as an artist with the gift of insight and the gift of fancy in perfect balance. He pleases the eye, just as he pleases the ear, in the way that only a musician can who is at once a brilliant intellect and a glowing imagination.

GENI SADERO IN FOLK SONG RECITAL

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Geni Sadero gave a recital of Italian folk songs at Wigmore Hall recently which was simple, discriminating and distinctly worth hearing. She has collected and arranged these songs herself and presents them in an unaffected way to her own piano accompaniment, prefacing each one by a few descriptive and vivacious words spoken in French.

The program consisted of 12 songs, drawn from different provinces. Besides the aesthetic value of contrast thus obtained, the scheme was useful in giving some hint of the varieties of character and country which lie grouped under the single romantic name of Italy. Here were songs from Tuscany, Apulia, Naples, Lombardy, Umbria, Sardinia, Romagna, Venice and Sicily—all exhibiting different characteristics, even while they shared the feature common to all Italian music (except the ultra modern school) of a beauty so opulent that at times it seems cultivated at the expense of human truth. But this charge could not be urged against the wonderful "Carter's Song" from Apulia, easily the finest thing in the program, when the passionate melody with its wide range and upward leaping intervals seems to have sprung from some emotion of elemental strength. The collector's note on this song in the book of words is as follows:

"A convoy of carters is making its way along the dusty road. The carter at the head of the line sings the verse, while the others reply with harmonized shouts. The chains stretched between the two wheels of the cart make a regular noise in tune with the step of the horse, and it is in time with this that the carter sings his song as he walks along beside his horse. Every now and then there comes a cry of encouragement to the horse. The words of the song are: 'When you sing I feel a wild thrill, for I love you very dearly.'"

WILLIAM BERWALD

Teacher and Composer

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent concerts of the Central New York Musical Festival Association in Syracuse, New York, during the month of May, brought to the attention of the musical public the compositions of Prof. William Berwald. A goodly representation of his compositions appeared on the programs, for there were given, during the three days, the cantatas, "The Queen of the Night," and "The Voice of Fate"; the part songs, "Break, Break, Break," and "Spring," (by the Festival Chorus and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra); and also, the "Dramatic Overture" and "Waltheri"—by the orchestra.

The composer of these works is a native of Schwerin, Mecklenburg. After graduating from the Realschule in 1881, he received the first part of his musical training at the Munich Akademie der Tonkunst, studying counterpoint and composition with Josef Rheinberger and piano with Hans Bussmeyer. Five years were spent in this institution when, in 1887, he departed, in order to study with Faizt at the Stuttgart Conservatory. In 1890 he was appointed Director of the Philharmonic Society at Libau, Russia, holding this post for some two years, then he came to the United States, as instructor in piano playing and theory at Syracuse University. A year later he was appointed professor and, in 1910, head of the department of theory and composition, which position he now retains. Syracuse University awarded him the degree of Master of Arts in 1903, and in 1912 the degree of Doctor of Music.

Professor Berwald's career has been one of great activity, not only as a teacher, but as a composer. His numerous works include many songs, a great quantity of religious music, cantatas, orchestral pieces, piano solos, a quintet and a sonata. The quintet was awarded a prize by the Manuscript Society of Philadelphia, and was performed there on November 20, 1901. The anthem, "Hear My Prayer," won for him the Clemson gold medal offered by the American Guild of Organists, in 1912. This anthem contains much effective choral writing, in free style, the music flowing smoothly from tonality to tonality, yet with no feeling of unrest. The writing is modern, although not at the expense of the vocal continuity. Particularly are the unison passages virile, accompanied as they are with large, massive chord effects on the organ. Professor Berwald has written more than 200 anthems.

His part-song "Spring" won the prize in the Etude contest in 1918. It is charmingly written and embodies all of the brightness and freshness of the happy springtide. It is scored for eight voice-parts. The meter varies freely from two-part to three-part measure, with a wholesome recklessness, which is a true musical interpretation of the spirit of spring.

The cantatas, "The Seven Last Words," and "The Way of the Cross" have likewise enjoyed popularity. "The Way of the Cross," the most recent of these is, perhaps, the finest. It is an ambitious work, not easy, but contains logical writing, and singable vocal parts. Here, again, is a characteristic style, the counter-themes appearing throughout the accompaniment, in many contrasting rhythms, and set forms being intentionally avoided, without the intention being apparent, and annoying. This is worthy of note in view of the fact that too many of present day composers make their attempts at being original painfully evident. One sees the whole mechanism, so to speak. This work is constructed more upon the motif idea. Fortunately it lacks the tiresome, banal accompaniments evident in so many recent cantatas, for every page exhibits some new effect in harmonic treatment or rhythmical outline. There are many dramatic passages for the chorus, and the solo, "Star of My Soul" is of exceptional beauty. This is the handiwork of a musician who has completely mastered the complex technique of composition, with its endless possibilities of combinations and contrasts, one who is ever seeking the opportunity to make each and every measure interesting—never overcrowding the material, yet always producing the feeling of progress and movement.

The larger works, as mentioned above, include the "Dramatic Overture" and "Waltheri." These works have been performed by representative orchestras, appearing on the programs of the New York Symphony Orchestra under Walter Damrosch, as well as on the programs of the American Symphony Orchestra of Chicago, and those of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. The first of these was originally produced in 1904 at the Grand Ducal Court Theatre at Schwerin, Mecklenburg, under the baton of Paul Prill. The work is constructed on the sonata form, beginning with an Andante sostenuto, in D major, three-quarter time, with an introduction. The principal theme is announced Allegro con brio, with full orchestration, and, after a strong climax, a passage of tranquil beauty follows. The second subject, given out by the violins in octaves, to the accompaniment of harp and viola arpeggios, follows, after which the development section appears, wherein the original thematic recurs in full orchestration. A sonorous coda closes the work. At the recent Syracuse performance of this composition the press commented most favorably on the work, and the care with which Mr. Stock presented it, and hoped for a wider appreciation of the genius of this author.

Professor Berwald's songs are many and attractive. Particularly charming are those in the lighter vein, where the true vocal style is in evidence. "A Star of Love" and "Only My Heart Can Know" are lovely bits of lyric song, where there is the simple, direct style, essential to songs of this character. Of much more dramatic fervor is the song, "The Soldier's Dream," written in 1918—a stirring song, descriptive of the terror and dread of war. It is in the modern idiom, contains the freest harmonic progressions, and moves without allegiance to key. As it is a dream, the traditional bugle call appears with the root of the usual figure augmented—which figure also closes the work. Another song which must be mentioned in this group is "I Would Give All," recently published. There is a breadth and richness of harmonic structure which makes this song a worthy addition to song literature. It, too, is written in the modern style, although more under the influence of diatonic conception.

Professor Berwald's pen has been so unceasingly active that to give a complete list of his works is impossible here. All his works have enjoyed unusual popularity. There are a few more that cannot be passed by even in this brief survey. The "Romance in C" for cello and piano is a work in which the full-flowing melody is eminently suited to the cantabile style of that dignified instrument. The broad, majestic passages here are finely conceived, and a stirring climax is developed, before the recurrence of the principal theme. Two other important works of somewhat larger caliber are a "Sonata" for violin and piano, and a "Romanze" for cello and piano, the second being built on a melody suggestive of folk song material.

Among the piano pieces, the "Reverie" is of unusual beauty. It is dedicated to Arthur Whiting. The largest part of this selection lies in that wonderful low register of the piano, so sonorous and full. The melody is quiet, almost melancholy, in character—a melody of reflection, and longing. The frequent use of suspensions with their inevitable resolutions, and the many chromatically lowered passing tones—particularly the lowered sixth step of the scale—suffice to imbue the music with this spirit of tranquillity and longing. The key, that of D flat major, is particularly suited to music of this character.

Professor Berwald's later works show a marked tendency toward a free mode of expression, in the modern idiom, and a tendency away from the more conservative and restrained style apparent in the earlier pieces. Fortunately this later style is not forced, or extraneous, but is a natural development of a musical mind seeking a larger means of expression, along the lines of the general musical tendency of the day. The orchestral field is certainly a fertile one, for such a style and the success of his present works leads one to hope for additional works of large dimension.

DAMROSCH IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—There is little that is new to be said in these columns about the conducting of Walter Damrosch, the leader of the New York Symphony Orchestra. He is so well known and his conception of his rôle have been so often discussed that it is merely necessary to state that in his tour in Europe and particularly in France he and his musicians have won everywhere the highest opinions of the most competent musical critics.

Of his ability to capture the popular ear it is unnecessary to speak. Immense crowds went to the opera house at Paris when he gave his performance and the same success attended the concerts which he organized in other parts of France and in Belgium. His fame had preceded him, and he fulfilled expectations wherever he went.

It is rare indeed that a conductor can please at once the crowd and the critic, but all the Damrosch programs have been a happy blend. A typical one included the overture to "Le Roi d'Ys," the prelude to "Lohengrin," passages from "Pelléas et Mélisande," Ravel's delightful "Ma Mère l'Oye," which relates with such delicacy the old fairy tales, and—do not be shocked—a Negro Rhapsody!

The reception of the orchestra was overwhelmingly enthusiastic and rapturous applause of the public at the close of each of the concerts testified to Mr. Damrosch's complete understanding of the musical needs of the people. It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that in Paris at any rate a very large proportion of the audience was composed of American visitors to Europe who were delighted to have the opportunity of greeting their compatriots.

Indeed it would be no exaggeration to say that the visit has been a triumphal tour. At Fontainebleau, when the orchestra reached the famous little town they were positively fêted. Senators and ministers, generals and the highest officials, besides, of course, such musicians as Messager, the celebrated composer, and Andrew Hekking, one of the favorite violoncellists of France, received the little company. That Mr. Damrosch should choose French music and little but French music for his repertory appears to have struck the imagination of French folk.

At the Fontainebleau ceremony Andrew Bruneau conferred upon the orchestra chief the order of Chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur. He represented the Minister of Beaux-Arts and expressed in generous terms the strong sympathies that unite France and America, sympathies that have been largely cultivated and may be still more largely cultivated through the medium of music. Particularly did he refer to the founding of such societies as that of the "American Friends of French Musicians."

From Fontainebleau the orchestra went on to Brussels. But there was a special reason for this Fontainebleau visit. The day was, as it were, in celebration of the pact signed between the New York Symphony Orchestra and the town of Fontainebleau for the constitution of the American Conservatoire, which is to be installed in the Louis XV wing of the palace, and which will be directed by Francis Casadessus.

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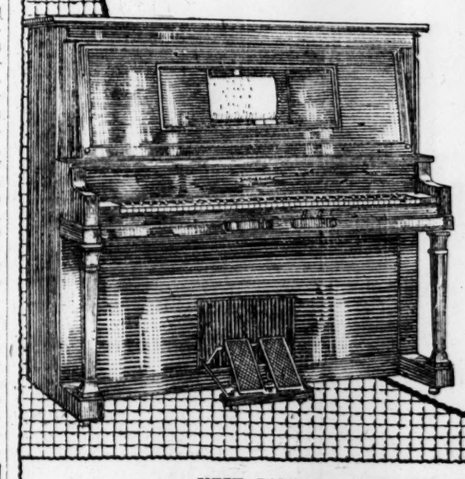

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THE HOME FORUM

On Monte Generoso

From Mendrisio, the village at the foot of the mountain, an easy mule-path leads to the hotel, winding first through English-looking hollow lanes with real hedges, which are rare in this country, and English primroses beneath them. Then comes a forest region of luxuriant chestnut trees, giants with pink boles just bursting into late leafage, yellow and tender, but too thin as yet for shade. A little higher up, the chestnuts are displaced by wild laburnums bending under their weight of flowers. The graceful branches meet above our heads, sweeping their long tassels against our faces as we ride beneath them, while the air for a good mile is full of fragrance. It is strange to be reminded in this blooming labyrinth of the dusty suburb roads and villa gardens of London. The laburnum is pleasant enough in St. John's Wood or the Regent's Park in May—a tame, domesticated thing of brightness amid smoke and dust. But it is another joy to see it flourishing in its own home, clothing acres of the mountain-side in a very splendor of spring color, mingling its paler blossoms with the golden broom of our own hills, and with the silver of the hawthorn and wild cherry. Deep beds of lilies-of-the-valley grow everywhere beneath the trees; and in the meadows purple columbines; white asphodels, the Alpine spiræa, tall, with feathery leaves, blue scabius, golden hawkweeds, turkscap lilies, and, better than all, the exquisite narcissus poeticus, with its crimson-tipped cup, and the pure pale lilies of San Bruno are crowded in a maze of dazzling brightness. Higher up the laburnums disappear, and the flaunting crimson peonies gleam here and there upon the rocks, until at length the gentians and white ranunculuses of the higher Alps displace the less hardy flowers of Italy. . . .

And what a view it was! The plain, stretching up to the high horizon, where a misty range of pink cirrus-clouds alone marked the line where the earth ended and the sky began, was islanded with cities and villages innumerable, basking in the hazy shimmering heat. Milan, seen through the . . . telescope, displayed its Duomo perfect as a microscopic shell, with all its exquisite fretwork, and Napoleon's arch of triumph surmounted by the four tiny horses, as in a fairy's dream. Far off, long silver lines marked the lazy course of Po and Ticino, while little lakes like Varese and the lower end of Maggiore spread themselves out, connecting the mountains with the plain. . . .—From "Sketches in Italy," by J. A. Symonds.

True Originality

Than the true originality there is no higher literary virtue.—Edgar Allen Poe.

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The Unreality of Sin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT was the method of Jonathan Edwards, as it was of the Puritan divines before him, to make sin so real and so powerful to his congregation, that they might have been forgiven for accepting it as inevitable, and attempting to banish the terrors of hell in an orgy of dissipation. Sin is, of course, not a thing to be made light of, but it should be represented, not shorn of any of its degrading or disgusting elements, indeed, in a measure, even by dwelling on these, but shorn of its attraction, and so largely of its power. For it must be remembered that it is the sensual attractiveness of sin which constitutes the strength of sin, and the more this attractiveness is shown as the will-o'-the-wisp that it is, luring its victim towards the nearest swamp of despair, the better for mankind. At the same time this is not enough in itself. There is one way and one way only in which sin can be truly overcome, and that is through the understanding of its unreality.

Now the unreality of sin is a thing which has to be expressed with the utmost scientific care, in order that no excuse may be given for the indulgence of it. "Evil which obtains in the bodily senses," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 448 of Science of Health, "but which the heart condemns, has no foundation; but if evil is uncondemned, it is undenied and nurtured. Under such circumstances, to say that there is no evil, is an evil in itself." Nevertheless the fact of the unreality of evil is the great bulwark against the surrender to evil. To admit the reality of evil is almost to face defeat, since that which is real can never be destroyed, and can only exist by reason of its being attributed to Principle.

This claim of evil is, to the average man, the biggest thing in the world. For centuries, probably ever since he has been thinking, he has made it even more powerful than good. Quite commonly he has thought of it as more attractive than good, and, equally quite commonly, he has regarded it as a thing not to be escaped from. The theological systems of the world have been built upon its reality, and the doctrine of predestination upon its invincibility. When, therefore, Mrs. Eddy proclaimed sin as an unreality, the theologians realized, in a moment, that, if this were so, the systems of centuries would be overturned. As a result of that they put their backs to the wall, and fought for the reality of sin as, in the past, they had fought to save the world from sin. What never seemed to occur to them was that they were handcuffing themselves in their struggle against sin, and refusing to use the key to the prison in which they were confining themselves and humanity. Worse than this, they endeavored to save the reality of sin by making out that Christian Science encouraged sin, just as the Pharisees of old spoke of Jesus the Christ as a wine-bibber and a glutton. To impute evil to your opponent is one of the oldest suggestions of evil, and is a form of sin which, strangely enough, the human mind clings to without seeing that it hurts nobody but those who indulge their sense of hatred through it.

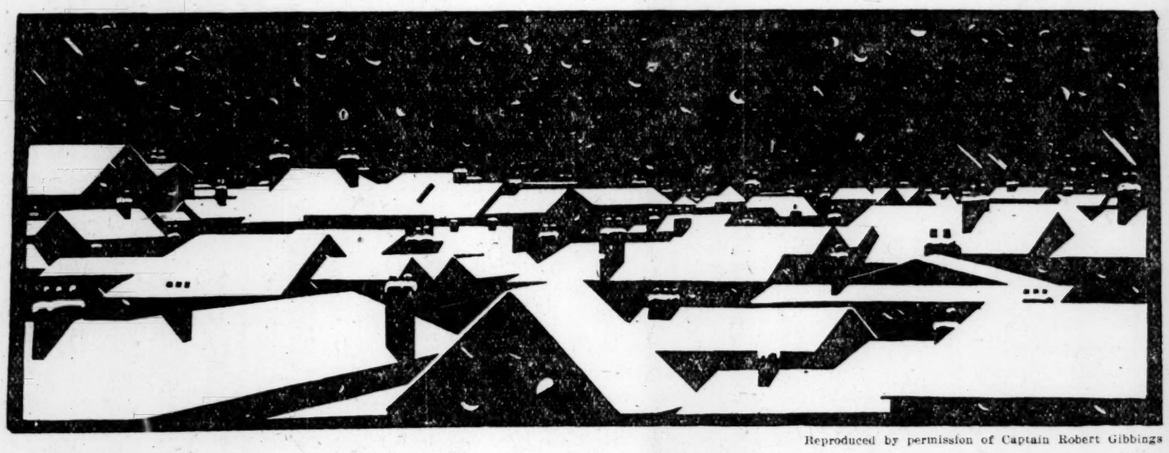
Declaring sin to be real, however, imputing it, by way of an argument of its reality, to your neighbors, is absolutely futile to make it so. There is just one thing which can make it real, and that would be if it were a part of Principle, and not even the preacher of predestination has ever yet dared to describe God as a sinner. Yet no person, gifted with the slightest sense of logic, can escape from making that accusation, if he insists on the reality of sin. For sin, to be real, must be part of the divine consciousness; and unless the divine Mind can forget something it has known, so failing in its omniscience, and destroying part of infinity, sin becomes a divine attribute, and nobody who does not sin can hope to let that Mind be in him which was also in Christ Jesus. There is the absurdity of the whole contention.

The fact, of course, is that sin, as Christ Jesus declared, is, like its father evil, a lie, or as he put it, abides not in the truth because there is no truth in it. This fact offers the opportunity for a man's escape from sin, and, fortunately for the world, it is a sufficiently large opportunity. So long, of course, as the individual chooses to believe the lie, and to ignore the opportunity for his escape from its effects, he must suffer the consequences of the lie, and that is why Mrs. Eddy has said, on page 327 of Science and Health, "The way to escape the misery of sin is to cease sinning. There is no other way." No mathematician can import a calculation, which he knows to be wrong, into his problems, with the remotest hope of solving them; and, in the same way, no person, whilst indulging in sin, need hope to escape the consequences of his action by declaring sin to be a lie. The human being is governed by Truth or error. If he chooses to be governed by error, then his existence is doomed to be inharmonious. If, on the other hand, he determines to be obedient to Truth, nothing but harmony can attend him. But it is perfectly certain that he cannot escape error, whilst insisting it is true, any more than, by insisting that it is true that two and two are five, he can hope to work out a mathematical problem.

The truth of the whole matter is that combined with the lie that sin is real is the lie that sin is pleasant. But quite apart from the unpleasant consequences of sin, the fact remains that there can be no pleasure in being deceived, and to believe that there is pleasure in an unreality is to suffer from deception. The human being takes the most careful precautions to be preserved from being deceived by somebody else, only to indulge in the luxury of deceiving himself. That is the most curious phase of what might be called the organized lunacy of the world.

The Potentialities of the Woodcut

There are . . . two distinct methods of incising a design upon the wood; the woodcut pure and simple, and the wood-engraving, though we apply the term woodcut indiscriminately to either result. Now woodcut gave us the facsimile black line of the Dürer and Holbein tradition, and wood-engraving gave us the facsimile pen-and-ink line of the modern reproductive tradition. The graphic glory of woodcut for original expression is in its splendid potentialities of black and white in luminous contrast, whether in mass or line, while, thanks to Bewick's development of the use of the graver, we have the brilliant artistic logic of the white line against the black relief. But, whether the knife or the graver be the tool employed, whether the block be a plank-section or a cross-grain, the essential point is that the work on the wood, differing entirely from the metal-engraving, leaves the black elements of the design in relief. The artist on the wood-block, in fact, recognizing the white of the paper, representing light, as the basic element of his design, knows, as he cuts the wood away, that he is actually working in accents of light. If, therefore, the wood-engraver is to realize the true charm of artistic expression he must conceive his design from the beginning in the language of the woodcut, his black and white, whether in contrasted mass or line, must be the mass or line that only the true accent of the wood can give. But the wood-block does not limit him to expression in black and white. By supplementing the block carrying the engraved design with one or two printing each a tint for the desired harmony, he may achieve charming tonal results in the manner of the old German and Italian chiaroscurists; or with several blocks superimposed on the paper he may produce a full color-print. Altdorfer, perhaps the most original engraver of his time, did this as early as 1520, but the modern practice is based generally, with individual developments and modifications, on the technical methods of the early Chinese and eighteenth-century Japanese color-print makers.—From "Modern Woodcuts and Lithographs, by British and French Artists," by Malcolm C. Salaman.



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"Dublin Under Snow," a woodcut by Robert Gibbings

Cooee!

The Bush is such a quiet place,
Its silence is not often stirred,
Except by elfin whisperings,
Or gentle waft of distant wings
And passing call of bird to bird.
So the blythest sound that you can hear
On its way to reach you, strong and clear,
Is—Cooee!

It means so much—that call of ours—
The two great notes go ringing out
To greet and answer, find and seek,
To sing the words one cannot speak,
All told in one fine friendly shout.
And its Law is binding, although unwrit—
That whoever hears it, must answer it,
And—Cooee!

—Veronica Mason.

Mexico's Ruins

Mexico is a land of ruins and the footprints of former races can be traced all over the southern half of the country. These ruins teach us that it must have taken many centuries to develop the land into the condition in which it was found by the Spaniards. It was not only the growth of a long time, but it was the product of the civilization developed by many different races and tribes. Otherwise Mexico would not be filled today with a hundred tribes speaking as many distinct dialects. There are many ruins of cities extending from the Valley of Mexico to the remotest corner of Yucatan, and many of them show evidences of wonderful structures that are the amazement of even the present generation.—From "Mexico and Her People of Today," by N. O. Winter.

A House for Hospitality

Such pure and uncompounded beauties bless
This mansion with an useful comeliness,
Devoid of art, for here the architect
Did not with curious skill a pile erect
Of carved marble, touch or porphyry,
But built a house for hospitality;
No sumptuous chimney-piece of shining stone
Invites the stranger's eye to gaze upon,
And coldly entertains his sight, but clear
And cheerful flames cherish and warm him here;
No Doric nor Corinthian pillars grace
With imagery this structure's naked face.
The lord and lady of this place delight
Rather to be in act, than seem in sight.
Instead of statues to adorn their wall,
They throng with living men their merry hall;
Where, at large tables fill'd with wholesome meats,
The servant, tenant, and kind neighbor eats.
Some of that rank, spun of a finer thread,
Are with women, steward and chaplain, fed,
With daintier cates; others of better note,
Whom wealth, parts, office, or the herald's coat
Have sever'd from the commons, freely sit
At the lord's table, whose spread sides admit
A large access of friends, to fill those seats
Of his capacious circle, fill'd with meats
Of choicest relish, till his oaken back
Under the load of piled up dishes crack.
Nor think, because our pyramids and high
Exalted turrets threaten not the sky,
That therefore wrest of narrowness complains,
Or straiten'd walls; for she more numerous trains
Of noble guests daily receives, and those
Can with far more conveniency dispose,
Than prouder piles, where the vain builder spent
More cost in outward gay embellishment
Than real use; which was the sole design
Of our contriver, who made things not fine,
But fit for service. . . .

—From "The Poems of Thomas Carew" (a seventeenth century poet), edited by Arthur Vincent.

An Aurora in Siberia

On the 26th of February . . . there occurred one of the grandest displays of the Arctic aurora which had been observed there for more than fifty years, and which exhibited such unusual and extraordinary brilliancy that even the natives were astonished. It was a cold, dark, but clear winter's night, and the sky in the earlier part of the evening showed no signs of the magnificent illumination which was already being prepared. A few streamers wavered now and then in the north, and a faint radiance like that of the rising moon shone above the dark belt of shrubbery which bordered the river; but this was a common occurrence, and it excited no notice or remark. Late in the evening . . . Dodd happened to go out of doors for a moment to look after his dogs; but no sooner had he reached the outer door of the entry than he came rushing back, his face ablaze with excitement, shouting, "Kennan! Robinson! Come out, quick!" . . . I sprang up and, without stopping to put on any furs, ran hastily out, followed closely by Robinson, Harder, and Smith. As we emerged into the open air there burst suddenly upon our startled eyes the grandest exhibition of vivid, dazzling light and color of which the mind can conceive. The whole universe seemed to be on fire. A broad arch of brilliant prismatic colors spanned the heavens from east to west like a gigantic rainbow, with a long fringe of crimson and yellow streamers stretching up from its convex edge to the very zenith. At short intervals of one or two seconds, wide, luminous bands, parallel with the arch, rose suddenly out of the northern horizon and swept with a swift, steady majesty across the whole heavens, like long breakers of phosphorescent light rolling in from some limitless ocean of space.

Every portion of the vast arch was momentarily wavering, trembling, and changing color, and the brilliant streamers which fringed its edge swept back and forth in great curves. . . . In a moment the vast auroral rainbow, with all its wavering streamers, began to move slowly up toward the zenith, and a second arch of equal brilliancy formed directly under it, shooting up another long, serried row of slender colored lances toward the North Star. . . . The luminous bands revolved swiftly, like the spokes of a great wheel of light, across the heavens; the streamers hurried back and forth with swift, tremulous motion from the ends of the arches to the center, and now and then a great wave of crimson would surge up from the north and fairly deluge the whole sky with color, tingeing the white, snowy earth far and wide with its rosy reflection. But . . . the crimson suddenly vanished, and a lightning flash of vivid orange startled us with its wide, all-pervading glare, which extended even to the southern horizon, as if the whole volume of the atmosphere had suddenly taken fire. . . . But the end was not yet. As we watched with upturned faces the swift ebb and flow of these great celestial tides of colored light, the last seal of the glorious revelation was suddenly broken, and both arches were simultaneously shivered into a thousand parallel perpendicular bars, every one of which displayed in regular order, from top to bottom, the seven primary colors of the solar spectrum. From horizon to horizon there now stretched two vast curving bridges of colored bars. . . . Amid cries of astonishment and exclamations of . . . the startled natives, these innumerable bars began to move, with a swift dancing motion, back and forth along the whole extent of both arches, passing each other from side to side with such bewildering rapidity that the eye was lost in the attempt to follow them. The whole concave of heaven seemed transformed into one great revolving kaleidoscope of shattered rainbows. Never had I even dreamed of such an aurora as this; . . . flashes of rich, quivering color, covering half the sky for an instant and then vanishing like summer lightning; brilliant green streamers shooting swiftly but silently up across the zenith; thousands of variegated bars sweeping past each other in two magnificent arches, and great luminous waves rolling in from the interplanetary spaces and breaking in long lines of radiant glory upon the shallow atmosphere of a darkened world.

With the separation of the two arches into component bars it reached its utmost magnificence, and from that time its supernatural beauty slowly but steadily faded. The first arch broke up, and soon after it the second; the flashes of color appeared less and less frequently; the luminous bands ceased to revolve across the zenith; and in an hour nothing remained in the dark starry heavens to remind us of the aurora, except a few faint Magellan clouds of luminous vapor.—George Kennan in "Tent Life in Siberia."

Kano's Garden

Across the northern end of Yeddo runs the green welt of a table-land. Midway, at the base of this, tucked away from northern winds, hidden in green bamboo hedges, Kano lived, a mute protest against the new. Beside himself, of the household were Umè-ko, his only child, and an old family servant, Mata.

Kano's garden, always the most important part of a Japanese dwelling place, ran out in one continuous, shallow terrace to the south. A stone wall upheld its front edge from the narrow street; and on top of this wall stiff hedges grew. In one corner, however, a hillock had been raised, a "Moon Viewing Place," such as poets and artists have always found necessary. From its flat top old Kano had watched through many years the rising of the moon; had seen, as now, a new dawn possess a new-created earth—had traced the outlines of the stars. By day he sometimes loved to watch the little street below, delighting in the motion and color of passing groups.

For the garden, itself, it was fashioned chiefly of sand, pebbles, stones, and many varieties of pine, the old artist's favorite plant. A small rock-bound pond curved about the inner base of the moon-viewing hill, duplicating in its clear surface the beauties near. A few splendid carp, the color themselves of dawn, swam lazily about with noses in the direction of the house, whence came, they well knew, liberal offerings of rice and cake.

Kano had his plum trees, too; the classic "umè," loved of all artists, poets, and decent-minded people generally. One tree, a supurb specimen of the kind called "Crouching-Dragon-Plum," writhed and twisted near the veranda of the chamber of its name-child, Umè-ko, thrusting one leafy arm almost to the paper shoji of her wall. Kano's transient flowers were grown for the most part in pots, and these his daughter Umè-ko loved to tend. There were morning-glories for the mid-summer season, peonies and iris for the spring, and chrysanthemums for autumn. One foreign rose-plant, pink of bloom, in a blue-gray jar, had been pruned and trained into a beauty that no Western rose-bush ever knew.

Behind the Kano cottage the rise of ground for twenty yards was of a grade scarcely perceptible to the eye. Here Mata did the family washing; . . . This small space she considered her special domain, and was at no pains to conceal the fact. Beyond, the hill went upward suddenly with the curve of a cresting wave. Higher it rose and higher, bearing a tangled growth of vines and ferns and bamboo grass; higher and higher, until it broke, in sheer mid-air, with a coarse foam of rock, thick shrubs, and stony ledges. Almost at the zenith of the cottage it poised, and a great camphor tree, centuries old, soared out into the blue like a green balloon.—Mary McNeil Fenollosa in "The Dragon Painter."

Prosaic Canal-Boat Traveling

Of all the ways of traveling which obtain among our locomotive nation, this said vehicle, the canal-boat, is the most absolutely prosaic and inglorious. There is something picturesque, nay, almost sublime, in the lordly march of your well-built, high-bred steamboat. Go take your stand on some overhanging bluff, where the blue Ohio winds its thread of silver, or the sturdy Mississippi makes its path through unbroken forests, and it will do your heart good to see the gallant boat walking the waters with unbroken and powerful tread, and, like some fabled monster of the wave, breathing fire, and making the shores resound with its deep respirations. Then there is something mysterious, even awful, in the power of steam. See it curling up against a blue sky some rosy morning—graceful, fleeting, intangible, and to all appearance the softest and gentlest of all. . . . But in a canal-boat there is no power, no mystery, . . . one sees clearly all there is in the case—a horse, a rope, and a muddy strip of water—and that is all.

Did you ever try it, reader? If not, take an imaginary trip with us, just for experiment. "There's the boat!" exclaims a passenger in the omnibus, as we are rolling down from the Pittsburgh Mansion House to the canal. "Where?" exclaim a dozen of voices, and forthwith a dozen heads go out of the window. "Why, down there under that bridge; don't you see those lights?" "What! that little thing?" exclaims an inexperienced traveler; "dear me! we can't half of us get into it!" "We! indeed," says some old hand in the business; "I think you'll find it will hold us and a dozen more loads like us." "Impossible!" say some. "You'll see," say the initiated; and, as soon as you get out, you do see, and hear too, what seems like a general breaking loose from the Tower of Babel, and a perfect hailstorm of trunks, boxes, valises, carpet-bags, and every describable and indescribable form of what a Westerner calls "plunder."

"That's my trunk!" barks out a big, round man. "That's my bandbox!" screams a . . . lady, in terror for her immaculate Sunday caps. "Where's my litle red box? I had two carpet-bags and a—My trunk had a scarle—Halloo! where are you going with that portmanteau? Husband! husband! do see after the large basket and the little hair trunk—oh! and the baby's little chair!" "Go below—go below, for mercy's sake, my dear; I'll see to the baggage." At last, the feminine part of creation perceiving that, in this particular instance, they gain nothing by public speaking, are content to be led quietly under hatches, and amusing is the look of dismay which each new-comer gives to the confined quarters that present themselves.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe in "The Mayflower."

Judah in the Time of Isaiah

The life of Isaiah fell in an age which was a momentous one for the kingdom of Judah. Judah had become the battleground of the two great powers of the ancient world, Assyria and Egypt. While Isaiah was still a boy, Assyria had suddenly awakened to new life and energy, and had begun to push its conquests towards the west. Syria, and even the northern kingdom of Israel, had been swept away, and Judah found itself face to face with a seemingly irresistible empire. To the south, the desert, into which the fertile plains of Southern Judæa imperceptibly passed, touched upon the borders of Egypt. Like the iron upon the anvil, therefore, Judah lay between two hostile forces, one of which was burning with the youthful fires of enterprise and lust of conquest, while the other still remembered its former glories and the empire it had wielded in Asia. . . .

Between Assyria on the one side and Egypt on the other, the little kingdom of Judah alone remained in a semi-independent state.

The almost impregnable fortress of Jerusalem, which stood within it, gave it an importance which its small size and want of resources would not otherwise have justified. It is true that the hostile armies of Egypt and Assyria might turn the flank of Jerusalem by marching along the sea-coast; but as long as such a fortress was left unoccupied it was difficult, if not impossible, for either power to retain a firm hold on the country north or south. An Assyrian army, when engaged in an invasion of Egypt, might always be attacked in the rear from Jerusalem, while an Egyptian army which had reached Phœnicia could always be prevented from returning home. Only by the possession or the submission of Jerusalem could the Assyrians feel safe when attacking Egypt, or the Egyptians when marching northward towards Syria and the Euphrates. The power which wished to dominate over western Asia had first to assure itself of the help or neutrality of the capital of Judah.

Judah was consequently in the position of Bulgaria or Afghanistan today. It formed what has been termed "a buffer-state", and its chances of safety seemed to lie in playing Egypt and Assyria off one against the other. Alternately threatened and cajoled by the two great rival powers of the world, its statesmen leaned sometimes to the one, sometimes to the other.—From "The Life and Times of Isaiah," by A. H. Sayce, LL.D.

A Great Revenue

Economy is a great revenue.—Cicero.

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EDITORIALS

"The Terror by Night"

THE laws of evidence should never be strained to make out a case. But it is by just such a straining that the attempt is being made to substantiate the latest political sensation, known as "the Jewish peril." If, indeed, there were a conspiracy of Judaism against Christendom it would not be curious. The story of the ghetto is too piteous a story of a long-drawn-out agony to be calculated to have done much to bridge the chasm between Jew and Gentile. Even today when the promise of Mr. Balfour, to make Palestine a national home for the Jews, is beginning to bear fruit, there come simultaneously terrible stories of pogrom and persecution from Poland. Remembering this, it is well to remember also that it is very much easier to stir up passions than to allay them. The most ridiculous stories of the crucifixion of Christian children, in the past, have been potent to start massacres it has been found almost impossible to restrain. The belief in the weight of the money bags of Shylock has been far more potent in rousing the lust of the mob than any horror of his pound of flesh.

Now it so happens that the stage is set, at the present moment, for a case against the Jews. At the very moment when certain influences are bitterly opposed to the prospects of the new Palestine, the Jews have been rather disagreeably in evidence. That Trotzky is a Jew of the Jews, the son of a provincial chemist, in the government of Kherson, known, until he found it convenient to change his name, as Leiba Bronstein; that the true patronymic of Bela Kun was the equally eastern one of Cohen; and that Mustapha Kemal Pasha is a Jew out of Salonika, in the Masonic lodges of which the plot against Abdul Hamid was hatched—these are facts which speak, as it were, for themselves. Yet they no more prove a connection between Judaism and a Jewish peril than the presence of a Rothschild, a Strauss, or a Ballin, amongst the great financiers of the world proves the exact reverse. By a judicious selection of instances, it is possible to suggest almost anything on a historical basis. In the present instance a summary of the teachings of the Illuminati Freemasons, blended artistically with the terror and horror inspired by Bolshevism, can go a long way toward generating suspicion or something worse.

As a matter of fact, there is nothing new in the whole business. Half a century ago, the Chevalier Gougenot des Mousseaux, in a curious book entitled, "The Jews, Judaism, and the Judaization of the Christian Peoples," attributed practically everything that is charged in "The Jewish Peril" to a secret Jewish vehmgericht. Nothing would have been easier than for Professor Nilus, the author of the present pamphlet, to have read des Mousseaux's book, with its curiously fulfilled prophecies, and to have compounded, out of it and the ravings of Illuminati Freemasonry, the story of his world conspiracy of today. The thing has been done before, in other connections, and may easily be done again. Des Mousseaux saw in every Christian trouble-maker a marionette dancing at the end of a Jewish wire. In the centuries of mental and physical anguish through which it has been the lot of the Jew to pass, slavery in Babylon, torture in the dungeons of the Inquisition, massacre from the Dniester to the Thames, it would have been strange if there had not been born, out of the madness of suffering, Jews filled with every conceivable aspiration to rule in Christendom, or to whom no scheme of revenge could be too delirious. Thus on the one hand history writes in marble, in the aisles of Westminster, the name of Disraeli, whilst on the other she records, in letters of blood, that of Leiba Bronstein.

At the same time, to suggest that there is no truth in Professor Nilus' pamphlet would be equally absurd. Unbalanced mentalities, warped with a reading of history confined to one distinctly lurid and torturing aspect, and fed upon the battles of Joshua and Gideon, and the prophecies of Ezekiel and Isaiah, may have produced the Jewish neurotic, just as a similarly one-sided concentration on national wrongs has produced the ribbon-man. But this is an entirely different thing to having welded Judaism into a solidarity of neurosis. The ideals of Disraeli are, in the end, much more likely to prevail than those of Leiba Bronstein. In spite of this, it would be a tremendous mistake to conclude that the Jewish peril, given another name and atmosphere, does not exist. It might, indeed, be renamed, out of one of the grandest of the books of the Old Testament, "the terror by night," for it is, essentially, the Psalmist's concept of the forces of mental evil at which, consciously or unconsciously, Professor Nilus is aiming. In other words, that a secret international political organization exists, working unremittingly by means of its Bureau of Psychology, though the world, which should be awake to it is entirely asleep to it, is, to the man who can read the signs of the times, a thing unquestionable.

As the years go by, however, the mental origin of human action is becoming more and more an admitted fact. So much so that the world is beginning to see that the Egyptian magicians may have been more powerful than the Pharaohs; Mesmer more of a tyrant than the Tzars; and Adam Weishaupt, rather than Robespierre, the father of "the Terror." But the world is, at the same time, learning something else, namely, that evil is a mere negation, and, with all its seeming power, nothing but a privation of good. As a consequence men's protection against its mental plagues is an understanding of the absolute, a knowledge of Principle. The world insists that the age of miracles is over, because it has got confused, like Hume, in the definition of a miracle as a violation of law, instead of seeing that, if a miracle takes place, so far from indicating a violation of law, or the impossible, it is the most valuable scientific evidence of the existence of unsuspected law. The power of absolute good, which constitutes Principle, is the means by which the so-called miracle, at no time anything but a demonstration of the operative power of Principle, can be effected. When once this is understood, the purely supposititious power of the magician, the mesmerist, or the illuminist worker of evil is checkmated and destroyed. In the proportion in which this is realized "the terror by night" ceases to be a terror.

Perhaps an Active Dry Campaign

THE Prohibition National Committee of the United States is obviously wise in holding its national convention after those of the two great parties. It will then know exactly what it wants and needs to do. It is fortunate, also, that it did not disband and go out of business when the victory for the national prohibition amendment was achieved, as some persons recommended. The most of those long in the service of the anti-liquor cause knew that they were not through work when the amendment was passed and ratified. They were well aware, from experience in local and state prohibition territory, of the persistence of the liquor interests, even when outlawed, and realized that their organization might be further needed. Indeed, at least as much sagacity may be looked for from the prohibition campaigners as from those of the great parties to which they who have led in securing the amendment now reasonably look to support the national Constitution.

Probably a majority of the delegates in the Republican convention fully expected to disappoint those actively defending the amendment and the enforcement act, and if so, the recent words of the chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, Virgil G. Hinshaw, unmistakably confirm such a result. Referring to this convention, Mr. Hinshaw says: "It failed notably in the adoption of any expression whatsoever either commending its members in Congress for passage of the Volstead Act or indorsing the Eighteenth Amendment. It nominated a candidate whose record is in some respects good, but whose attitude regarding the liquor business in general is a matter of some question. We do not know whether he would or would not submit to the wine and beer men in their efforts to weaken the laws now in effect or to change those laws in any way. We have wired him for an expression, but he has failed to answer." This, in a nutshell, doubtless represents the views of Prohibitionists generally.

And so, inevitably, their attention is turned to the Democratic convention, where at least one influential, forceful, and untiring worker for all that means preservation of the amendment and adequate law for its enforcement, namely, Mr. Bryan, is among the most active delegates. Moreover, the interests of prohibition, now and in the future, undoubtedly stand first with Mr. Bryan in this year's Democratic gathering. The convention at San Francisco will be informed that organizations representing 1,000,000 people have notified the prohibition committee that they will support the party that declares unequivocally in its national platform for the Eighteenth Amendment as interpreted by the Volstead Act, or some measure equally effective. "If the Democratic national convention adopts a dry platform and nominates a dry candidate for President," says Mr. Hinshaw, "this will necessarily have an influence upon the convention of the Prohibition Party in Lincoln, Nebraska, on July 21." The chairman further indicates that if the Democrats should fail to declare themselves definitely and emphatically on this issue, the Prohibition Party will nominate candidates of its own and "make one of the most strenuous campaigns of its fifty years' history." It has been said, truly enough, that this is one of the Democratic Party's years of opportunity; and unquestionably one of the most creditable ways in which it can win votes, as well as one of the most worthwhile in which it can further the welfare of the nation, is to declare itself for active support and defense of the Constitution, including the Eighteenth Amendment.

Dollar-a-Pound Steak

WHEN the price of beefsteak reaches a dollar a pound in peace times, in the markets of eastern United States, it is time to investigate the cause. Gen. John H. Sherburne, chairman of the Massachusetts State Commission on Necessaries of Life, advises people to buy no fresh meat, or as little as possible, for a week, "and prices will drop 25 per cent." He attributes the present shortage of beef to the alleged fact that the packers underestimated their needs, following a period when they had overestimated them, causing them to take smaller profits or no profits. But the packers refuse to shoulder the responsibility.

At the recent annual meeting of the Illinois Bankers Association, Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., packers, and head of the Institute of American Meat Packers, speaking of the war period, said that meat producers had been speeded up to such an extent that they were able to produce more meat animals than anyone had thought possible. Then, with the signing of the armistice, production was still at top speed while consumption had slowed down. The United States government had 100,000,000 pounds of frozen beef on hand which it sold for 10 cents a pound, although it had cost 26 cents a pound. Meanwhile more live stock kept coming to market. Mr. Wilson calculated that the total business of the so-called five big packers during the year 1919 amounted to about $4,000,000,000. He said that the profit of two cents on each dollar of sales gave the packers $3.20 in profit for each family in the United States for the year, or 64 cents for each individual, counting five members to the family. The net profits of the five packers last year in the United States amounted to $34,329,471, according to Mr. Wilson. He did not lay much emphasis upon the enormous earnings on capital enjoyed by the packers, made possible by the tremendous "turnover."

A temporary cause of the present high prices of meats may be largely due to the stringent credit conditions, and also to the very unfavorable transportation situation throughout the country. Cattle men in the southwest have complained that it has been impossible to borrow money except at very high rates of interest. There has been a marked falling off in both cattle and hog raising, according to the reports of the Department of Agriculture. The decline in the number of cattle from January 1 to May 1 is calculated at 6 per cent, and it is believed that the loss has been considerably accelerated since May 1.

Whether or not Americans will be forced to become vegetarians by reason of soaring prices of meats remains to be seen. In any event, it is not likely that they will buy much meat at a dollar a pound. Prices will have to come down, or people will increasingly learn to use the kind of food that seems to be more in keeping with the average pocketbook.

Egyptian Waterways

ONE of the commonest results of the development of the railway, in many countries, has been the deliberate neglect of inland waterways as a means of transportation. Egypt is no exception in this respect. Indeed, up to the outbreak of the war, six years ago, it was the policy of the Egyptian Government, not only to neglect the inland waterways of the country, but even to hinder canal and river traffic by means of competition in freights, and in other ways more direct and less creditable.

The onset of the war, however, immediately revealed the short-sightedness of this policy. The shortage of coal and the demands upon the railways, occasioned by the enormous number of troops and the huge quantities of war matériel passing through the country, compelled the government to make use of the waterways, as far as they could be made use of. But the neglect of years could not be offset, over night, and whilst a considerable amount of work has been done since the military authorities took the matter in hand, the waterways of Egypt are still very far from playing the part they ought to play in the transportation system of the country. However, it is probable that a steady improvement is to be looked for in the future. The events of the past few years have drawn attention to the whole question, whilst the continued shortage of coal is compelling the government entirely to reverse its policy, and to urge the public to make the utmost use possible of water transport.

It is very urgently necessary, however, that the matter should be grappled with on a comprehensive scale. Proper training in river and canal navigation should be provided for; the problem of navigating the Nile in the spring and summer, when the river is low, should be tackled; and above all, there should be an end to the view that inland water transport is something to be discouraged, because it is "a nuisance to irrigation."

The Vikings

ONE of the features of the forthcoming Maine centennial celebrations is to be a ship of the Vikings; "many of which," so runs an account of the matter, "are said to have visited the shores of Maine 1000 years ago." And, indeed, it is as likely as not. To the lover of those early days of northern European history, the days when actual fact is just beginning to emerge out of the mists of tradition, there is no more satisfactory figure than the Viking. There is so much that he might have done, in the way of sea roving, because there is so much that he actually did do beyond any dispute. For to the Viking, sea roving was not only a profession, it was, in many cases, a necessary part of his education. No matter how firmly he might, later on, settle down ashore, it was necessary for every Viking with any pretensions to position, certainly every Viking from Iceland, to undertake at least one Viking expedition. In other words, he went a-vikinging much as the young English gentleman of the eighteenth century went on the Grand Tour.

The stories, therefore, of his adventures are legion. Indeed, the Viking age, which was, par excellence, the ninth century, presents a wonderful background of limitless adventure, out of which, every now and again, there appears suddenly some notable and well-established incident, as a high-prowed Viking ship sails in out of the unknown and anchors in some Christian harbor. From that memorable day in 789, when three pirate ships from "Haerethaland" appeared off the coast of Dorset, "the first ships of the Danish men" to visit England, as the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle puts it, from that day onward, the Vikings swept the northern seas, and raided the northern lands in all directions. To England, Ireland, and Scotland, as well as to the Frankish Empire, they were one of the terrors by day and night. "A furore Normannorum libra nos," or "From the fury of the Norsemen deliver us," was one of the special prayers in many western litanies of those days.

But, if the Viking was a freebooter and a pirate, he was also a great explorer, and a restless emigrant. Thus whilst the Vikings of Scandinavia were harrying western lands, other Vikings were pushing their way eastward and southward, and, in process of time, practically girdling Christendom.

It is, however, with the sea rover, and that of the most adventurous type, that Maine is concerned. For many years before the Viking ships could have reached the shores of Maine, the Vikings had been coming west. In those days, toward the close of the ninth century, Harold Haarfager was founding the Kingdom of Norway by the simple process of vanquishing all rivals, and those who would not submit to his rule took to the sea and sailed west. Some of them came to the Faroe Islands and settled there, and some came to Iceland. Then, about the year 983, a number of these Iceland Vikings sailed westward still, across the Atlantic, reached Greenland, and thence, some twenty years later, sailed to what they called Vinland, which some believe to have been the coast of Canada or of New England. "The incontrovertible facts of the various Norse expeditions," declares one well-known authority, "are that Lief Ericson and Thorfinn Karlsefni are as surely historical characters as Christopher Columbus, that they visited, in the early part of the eleventh century, some part of northern America where the grapes grew, and that in that region the colonists found savages, whose hostilities upset their plans of permanent settlement." And perhaps it all happened on "the shores of Maine."

Editorial Notes

AS A convention city, San Francisco has the advantage over almost any other place in respect to hotels. In San Francisco many people have always lived in hotels and apartment houses in the downtown district. This, of course, has not been true of such a place as Chicago. Possibly the holding of the Democratic convention in San Francisco this year may encourage other places to go ahead again with the considerable amount of building that is so necessary for the accommodation of the ever-increasing throng of travelers about the country. The breaking of tradition by the holding of a great party convention on the Pacific Coast will have been thoroughly worth while, if in any measure it arouses greater emulation of whatever has been admirable in the far western way of doing things.

IT LOOKS as though many New Yorkers may be placed in the position of the young person of the fable, who was "all dressed up with nowhere to go," if the Van Owners Association carries out its threat of going out of business, and various landlords persist in the apparent determination to empty whole apartment houses, so as to be able to demand any rents they may choose from a new set of tenants. For this is what many, dissatisfied with the law prohibiting them from demanding more than a 25 per cent increase, now seem to be doing. But it is not a question of rents with the van movers; what they, with good cause, complain of is the date for the termination of leases. They say they simply cannot move the whole city on October 1, nor can they afford to support men and vans for eleven and a half months, with little if any business, and then have such a rush during the first two weeks in October, New York's preferred season of moving, that they have to refuse much needed business. Therefore, they say, very reasonably, the landlords must allow some leases to begin and expire on other dates, September 1 or November 1, for instance, so there may be a more equable distribution of activity.

THE versatility of some of the world's great inventors offers an interesting contrast to the practice of rigid specialization which a progressive society seems to involve. A newly published biographical work on Sir Hiram Maxim, the British inventor, includes a list of his patents covering eleven and a half pages of small print. The first was granted in 1866 and the last in 1916, and they cover a wide range of objects from "improvement in irons for curling hair" to "improvements relating to the conversion of heavy hydrocarbons into lighter hydrocarbons." Sir Hiram, whose international fame is largely associated with his gun that uses the recoil to reload and fire automatically, now announces a new patent in the shape of a silencer for petrol-driven ships, which will remove one of the great objections to the Diesel engine, its intolerable noise.

MR. ARTHUR COLLINS is nothing if not thorough, and the British public knows it has an artist as well as a great organizer who prepares its perpetual feasts at Drury Lane. Mr. Collins has just returned to England from the Sahara, having spent a good deal of time at Biskra, getting "local color" there and at Algiers, where he had the assistance of Mr. Hichens in preparing for the production of "The Garden of Allah." Camel buying was one of the local "shoppings" that had to be done, and it seems to have been no easy task. In a certain village where he went, news got about as to the nature of his visit, and one morning he awoke to find the courtyard below his window filled with all kinds of animals, which their owners hoped would find a purchaser in him. Eventually the camels needed were obtained and Arabs engaged to look after them.

PINE ISLAND, Minnesota, a village of 900 population, is setting a good example for towns of even larger numbers of residents, for the school committee has voted to pay to the custodian of the village library a sum equal to that which the library committee had been paying him. It was recognized that the library was of too much value to the school pupils to be kept closed most of the time merely because the custodian was not paid enough to justify giving all of his time to the town's chief center of general education. Many persons have been wondering what work could be found for the village jail keeper, now that prohibition has made the lockup as useless as grandma's old-fashioned cake recipe that called for fourteen fresh eggs. Perhaps one such man here and there could qualify for the office of town librarian.

AMONG the things that have not yet joined the race for higher prices, but are still highly prized, are the honorary degrees granted, at this season, by the educational institutions. Merit alone is the open sesame to this honor. New England colleges and universities, this year, appear to have recognized particularly services performed in behalf of the people through government work, in picking out for distinction these men: General Pershing, Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States; Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States; Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Republican vice-presidential nominee; Herbert Hoover, and Major-General Goethals.

AN APPROPRIATION of 1,000,000 kronen has been voted by the Austrian Government for the institution of measures designed to combat the unauthorized disappearance of commodities while in course of transit upon the railways. The need for so novel a grant will be more fully appreciated when it is realized that among the articles recently reported as missing was a whole freight train carrying 600 tons of sugar.